Army Regulation 700–142

Logistics

Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
1 May 1995

Unclassified

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 700–142
Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

This revision--

- Updates the list of principal materiel developers (para 2-8a).
- Assigns U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA) responsibility for DCSLOG independent logistician functions (para 2-14).
- Updates responsibility for materiel release approval (para 3-8a).
- Provides for AMSAA representation during the materiel release review board process (para 2-14e).
- Codifies an earlier decision requiring conditional release for materiel systems supported via Interim Contractor Support (para 3-7b).
- Emphasizes total package fielding process is applicable only to new and/or modified materiel systems (para 4-11a).
- Permits use of automated mission support plans (para 4-6b).
- Places the designated system manager in charge of fielding displaced equipment (5-3a(3)).
- Establishes a fielding process for displaced equipment (para 4-11b).
- Clarifies funding for Total Package Fielding (para 4-12) and Displaced Systems funding (para 5-6).

Headquarters
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Effective 1 June 1995

Logistics

Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

GORDON R. SULLIVAN
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

JOEL B. HUDSON
Acting Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

History. This UPDATE printing publishes a revision of this publication. Because the publication has been extensively revised, the changed portions have not been highlighted.

Summary. This regulation prescribes Department of the Army policies, responsibilities, and administrative procedures for the Army's materiel release, fielding, and transfer processes.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve. This regulation applies during full mobilization.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. Proponents may delegate the approval authority in writing, to a division chief under their supervision within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2, and Army Management Control checklists for conducting management control reviews. A copy for reproduction purposes is located at appendixes B, C, and D.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command or local forms are prohibited without prior approval from HQDA ODCSLOG (DALO–SMM), 500 Army Pentagon, WASH DC 20310–0500.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration date unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to DALO–SMM, Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics, 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0500.

Distribution. Distribution of this publication is made in accordance with DA Form 12–09–E, block number 3142, intended for command levels D for the Active Army, Army National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

*This regulation supersedes AR 700–142, 27 April 1988.

Unclassified

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Chapter 1
Introduction

1–1. Purpose
This regulation assigns responsibilities and prescribes policies and procedures for the Army's materiel release, fielding, and transfer processes. The materiel release process is intended to assure that Army materiel is suitable and supportable before release for issue to users. The materiel fielding and transfer processes are intended to ensure the orderly and effective deployment and transfer of Army equipment including all necessary logistic support requirements.

1–2. References
Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Applicable equipment and systems
The policies of this regulation must be applied to equipment delivered, acquired, used, or managed by the Army that requires type classification (TC). (See AR 70–1, para 3–2 *c* for TC applicability.) It also includes information systems governed by AR 25–series directives. In addition, the following types or categories of systems must adhere to the materiel release, fielding and transfer policies of this regulation:

a. Materiel changes or modifications that do not require retype classification, but significantly affect form, fit or function, adversely affect safety, have significant supportability ramifications, or otherwise have a significant impact on any other materiel release requirement.

b. Systems that might normally be exempt from materiel release and fielding, but that use interim contractor support (ICS) or life cycle contractor support (LCCS) (formerly called contractor logistic support (CLS)) that eliminates the need for national level materiel management of logistic support.

c. Low density TDA institutional training devices (such as flight simulators).

d. Type classified items specifically designed to be a component of end item (COEI) with no planned retail logistics support requirements.

1–5. Exceptions
a. Materiel procured with nonappropriated funds.

b. Equipment–in–place.

c. Materiel exempt from type classification by AR 70–1, paragraph 3–2 *d* that is not covered by paragraph 1–4.

d. Supply Class V follow–on procurements of items "unchanged" since the last full release. Instead of the materiel release process of this regulation, follow–on Class V procurements will utilize a readiness for issue (RFI) certification, approved by the supporting command.

1–6. Materiel developers (MATDEVs)
The principal Army materiel developers are–

a. The Program Executive Officer/Program Manager (PEO/PM).

b. The U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC)

c. The Chief of Engineers (COE).

d. The Surgeon General (TSG).

e. The U.S. Army Information Systems Command (USAISC).

f. The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM).

g. The U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command (USASDC).

h. The U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC).

i. The U.S. Army Space Command (USARSPACE).

1–7. Combat developers (CBTDEVs)
The principal combat developer is the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Other CBTDEVs include COE, TSG, INSCOM, USAISC, USASOC, and the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC).

Chapter 2
Responsibilities

2–1. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG)
The DCSLOG is responsible for developing policy and providing Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) Staff guidance for Army materiel release, fielding, and transfer. The DCSLOG will—

a. Establish materiel release, fielding, and transfer program policy and guidance.

b. Monitor the Army materiel release effort in coordination with other Army Staff agencies, to ensure effective implementation in accordance with DA requirements.

c. Serve as the DA proponent for reviewing and controlling requests for the conditional release of Department of Defense (DOD) Acquisition Category (ACAT) I and II systems that require HQDA approval, as determined by the Vice Chief of Staff, Army (VCSA) during the Army System Acquisition Review Council (ASARC) Milestone Decision Review (MDR) III. Staff requests with HQDA Staff offices as appropriate.

d. Review and staff materiel release forecasts and get–well plans for conditionally released materiel.

e. Participate in the materiel release review process, as required.

f. Assess the aggregate impact of conditional release for ACAT I and II systems.

g. Participate in review and validation of funding to support the Army fielding and transfer efforts.

h. Publish and update DA materiel distribution and redistribution policy and guidance.

i. Coordinate with the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) regarding distribution of equipment out of Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL) sequence. Resolve DAMPL sequencing if the item is approved under a conditional release.

j. Resolve or issue guidance on fielding and transfer schedule changes due to deficiencies in training, facilities, personnel, or equipment.

k. Provide representatives to HQDA Staff committees, such as the Research and Development Acquisition Committee, Program Budget Committee, and the General Officer Select Committee. These committees support the Army's Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES) to ensure that resource allocations are consistent with the Total Army Equipment Distribution Program (TAEDP) requirements.

l. Establish requirements for Post Fielding Reviews (PFRs) for selected systems.

2–2. Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS)
The DCSOPS is responsible for force development and establishing requirements and priorities for the employment of Army forces. The DCSOPS will—

a. Provide an assessment of ACAT I and II systems to ODCSLOG (DALO–SM) regarding the impact of approving a conditional release.

b. Review materiel release forecasts and get–well plans for conditional releases.

c. Provide DCSLOG and the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition) (ASA(RDA)) with identical, authenticated force development schedules, materiel requirements, and changes to equipment distribution priorities.

d. Approve tables of distribution and allowances (TDA), tables of organization and equipment (TOE), and basis–of–issue plans (BOIPs).

e. Ensure that the first production or procurement item of equipment (to include peculiar support equipment) is issued to the training developer and new equipment training (NET) activities for timely development and establishment of functional training.

f. Establish requirements for conventional ammunition. These requirements will be identified by unit and will include the initial issue, training, and war reserve quantities.

g. Determine and provide to DCSLOG any out–of–DAMPL sequence major item distribution.

h. Coordinate PFRs for selected ACAT I and II systems.

i. Ensure requirements are addressed in the Army program.

j. Prepare and distribute the Army Modernization Information Memorandum (AMIM).

k. Ensure budgeting for all AMIM materiel systems, to include displaced materiel systems.

l. Ensure (for DCSOPS proponent milestones) that accurate materiel release, fielding, and transfer milestone information is recorded in the Acquisition Management Milestone System (AMMS).

2–3. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition) (ASA(RDA))

The ASA(RDA) is responsible for research, development, and acquisition of Army materiel systems. The ASA(RDA) will—

a. Provide an assessment of ACAT I and II systems to ODCSLOG (DALO–SM) regarding the impact of approving a conditional release.

b. Review materiel release forecasts and get–well plans for conditional releases.

c. Identify requirements and acquisition quantities by program year for war reserve stocks for allies.

d. Assist DCSOPS in developing priorities and authorizations for initial issue quantities of major equipment.

2–4. Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER)

The DCSPER is responsible for manpower and personnel policies, plans, and programs for all DA components. The DCSPER will—

a. Provide an assessment of ACAT I and II systems to ODCSLOG (DALO–SM) regarding the impact of approving a conditional release.

b. Review materiel release forecasts and get–well plans for conditional releases.

c. Provide Operator and Maintainer Decision (OMD) approved by DCSPER Integration, PERSCOM, to DCSOPS.

d. Initiate recruitment and placement for new or increased military occupational specialty (MOS) requirements to support fielding and transfer actions.

2–5. Chief of Engineers (COE)

The COE is responsible for the Facilities Construction Program and land acquisition requirements for the Army. The COE is the approval authority for the support facilities requirements of selected materiel systems.

2–6. The Surgeon General (TSG)

TSG is responsible for the Army Medical Materiel programs, to include the same or similar functions listed in paragraph 2–1. In addition, TSG coordinates with other materiel developers to identify potential health hazards in nonmedical materiel systems. As such, the TSG will ensure (for Army Medical Materiel systems) that accurate materiel release, fielding, and transfer milestones are recorded in the AMMS (as required).

2–7. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Controller) (ASA(FM))

The ASA(FM) will assist the ASA(RDA) and DCSLOG in making budget decisions to support materiel system acquisition, fielding, and distribution or redistribution plans.

2–8. Materiel developers

a. The principal MATDEVs are Department of the Army (DA) Program Executive Officers (PEOs) and Program/Project/Product Managers (PMs). For systems assigned to DA PEOs/PMs, the primary PEO/PM is responsible to provide overall direction and guidance for fielding of assigned systems, to include funding for support provided by other organizations. The fielding efforts may be provided by other organizations through the matrix support process. The primary PEO/PM is responsible for ensuring accomplishment of the initial fielding of a system to a gaining MACOM. This PEO/PM is responsible for preparing materiel release documentation and staffing through HQ AMC (including major subordinate commands (MSCs) and separate reporting activities (SRAs)) channels. While the primary PEO/PM remains ultimately responsible for all aspects of materiel acquisition and fielding for assigned systems, the functional proponent will take the lead for sustainment issues. In conjunction with the primary PEO/PM, supporting PEO/PMs/MATDEVs will provide support when required and funded by the primary PEO/PM or other materiel developers during fielding/sustainment of weapon systems that include the supporting PEO/PMs/MATDEVs weapon systems. These responsibilities include—

(1) Using documented lessons learned (LL) in executing the management oversight role in planning and coordinating materiel release, fielding, and transfer.

(2) Ensuring that accurate materiel fielding and displaced equipment transfer milestones are recorded in the AMMS.

(3) Submitting requests for approval of conditional releases to USAMC, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333–0001, for those systems that will be supported by AMC. A copy of the conditional MR package will be provided to the Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity, ATTN: AMXSY–L, at the same time. Requests for approval of materiel release for other systems supported by AMC will be submitted to the responsible AMC MSC. For those systems that are not supported by AMC, the request will be submitted to the relevant supporting command. For medical materiel, requests for approval of conditional releases will be submitted to HQDA (DASG–LOP), 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA, 22041–3258.

(4) Providing input to forecast materiel releases and get–well plans. (See AR 700–127, para 3–14 for information to report and track fielding milestones.)

(5) Notifying the applicable user MACOMs, and update the AMMS, whenever the get–well plans are revised.

(6) Ensuring the materiel system meets applicable safety requirements and that acceptance of associated risks for residual hazards is properly documented in accordance with AR 385–16, paragraph 5 *f.*

(7) Preparing, coordinating, revising, approving, and implementing the plans (Memorandum of Notification (MON) and Materiel Fielding Plan (MFP)), schedules, and agreements (Materiel Fielding Agreement (MFA)) needed for materiel fielding. Also, ensuring that the MFP agrees with the latest HQDA approved BOIP/TOE and OMD.

(8) When possible, using the Logistic Support Analysis (LSA) process to identify the skills needed to operate, maintain, and support materiel systems as part of the QQPRI process.

(9) Identifying training requirements (both hardware and software) for logistic assistance representatives (LARs). Training requirements will include operation/maintenance of the system through DS/GS/AVIM level, and any system–peculiar logistics support requirements.

(10) Providing the new equipment training (NET) activity a NET support package to include end items, major assemblies, spare/repair parts, special tools and TMDE, and technical manuals. The NET package will support the NET Plan (NETP) (AR 350–35) for timely and effective training.

(11) Ensuring through coordination with the CBTDEV and developmental and operational test and evaluation activities, that the materiel system meets all aspects of the requirements documents.

(12) Developing, obtaining, coordinating, and providing a total materiel requirements list (MRL) for each fielding.

(13) Coordinating with HQDA (DAMO–ODR) for out–of–DAMPL sequence distribution of materiel systems to support materiel fielding.

(14) Identifying and providing all materiel and logistic support

services for fielding, prior to and during handoff as agreed to in the MON, MFP, MFA, NETP, and materiel fielding coordination meetings.

(15) As appropriate, planning, conducting, participating in, report on, and resolve issues resulting from materiel system evaluations that may include the following:

(a) Materiel fielding team (MFT) after–action reports.

(b) Integrated logistic support (ILS) lessons learned (LLs) related to materiel release, fielding, and transfer.

(c) Sample data collection (SDC) programs. (See AR 750–1, para 4–38 for description of the SDC program and assigned responsibilities.)

(d) Post fielding reviews.

(16) Ensuring that materiel transfer planning is conducted in coordination with the materiel fielding planning for the new system causing the displacement.

(17) As agreed to, and on a reimbursable basis, assisting the losing and gaining MACOM as necessary when systems are transferred directly from one MACOM to another.

(18) Coordinating identification of unit materiel fielding points (UMFPs) and staging sites for the system with Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and the gaining command.

(19) Using DA policy and procedures for coordinating transportation of items being fielded, AR 55–355, paragraph 3–3.

(20) Allocating space/resources for LAR and Life Cycle Software Engineering (LCSE) field support personnel participation in NET operator and maintenance training if requested.

b. In addition to the responsibilities in *a* above, other materiel developers will—

(1) Provide functional matrix support to PEO/PMs, as needed, to assist them in the accomplishment of their materiel release, fielding, and transfer responsibilities, to include staffing with a Materiel Release Review Board (MRRB).

(2) Establish a formal materiel release process for fielding the total materiel system per the provisions of this regulation. The process will verify that all requirements for release have been met and documented, and that an audit trail has been established. Release procedures and MRRB membership are identified in DA Pam 700–142.

(3) Provide information copies of all release approval documents to HQDA (DALO–SMM), 500 Army Pentagon, WASH DC 20310–0500.

(4) Ensure a materiel release decision is made at least 120 days prior to first unit equipped date (FUED), and ensure actions resulting from the decisions are executed. Other materiel developers have the authority to—

(a) Approve full releases and training releases. For AMC supported systems, approval for full and training releases for ACAT III and IV systems are delegated to commanders with the support mission (normally AMC MSCs) with notification to HQ AMC.

(b) Approve all conditional releases. AMC has approval authority for conditional releases of all AMC–supported systems. Follow–on conditional releases of AMC–supported systems will be processed per DA Pam 700–142.

(5) Appoint a command office with primary materiel release policy implementation responsibility.

(6) Develop and distribute a forecast of materiel releases and get–well plans.

(7) Provide statements of supportability and technical suitability to other MATDEVs for assigned materiel systems used as part of or fielded with another materiel system. Provide summary and detail reports from the Logistics Intelligence File (LIF) data to all participants as required. (See DA Pam 700–30, para 7–1 *a* and *b* for usage.)

2–9. Combat developers/trainers

Combat developers (CBTDEVs) (see para 1–7 for listing of the principal CBTDEVs) and trainers are responsible for providing the PEO/PM/MATDEV with an assessment of their ability to support the total materiel system concerning resident and nonresident instruction, extension training materials, and field manuals. CBTDEVs/trainers will—

a. Use documented LLs in planning and coordination of requirements.

b. Participate in the materiel release review process.

c. Provide a statement verifying the adequacy of training support as part of materiel release certification.

d. Develop training capabilities to support new and displaced materiel systems. This includes training materials, the need for training devices, training aids, and field manuals to support Army systems.

e. Coordinate with the PEO/PM/MATDEV to establish and implement training programs to develop the skills needed to operate, maintain, and support Army materiel systems; and establish training schedules.

f. Modify user and support organizations through BOIP and QQPRI to reflect the operational and organizational concept. Initiate necessary changes to organizational TOEs and TDAs.

g. Identify and submit qualitative and quantitative conventional ammunition requirements for training and operations.

h. Develop and implement doctrine and tactics training as part of the NET.

i. Participate in materiel system evaluations such as post fielding reviews, and provide input to ILS lessons learned relating to materiel release, fielding, and transfer.

2–10. Commanders of gaining MACOMs

The gaining MACOMs are listed in the terms section of the glossary. Commanders of the gaining MACOMs are responsible for the receipt, use, maintenance, and support of Army materiel systems and equipment. These commanders will—

a. Use documented LLs in planning and coordination.

b. Ensure that applicable materiel release, fielding, and transfer milestones are recorded, reported on, and updated in the AMMS during each report period. (See AR 700–127, para 3–1 and DA Pam 700–26, para 1–4 *g* for applicable milestones.)

c. Perform the necessary advance planning and programming for receipt of materiel systems and their needed support elements, to include stock funding of depot level reparables.

d. Appoint a central MACOM focal point for materiel release actions.

e. Assess the support impact and acceptability of systems proposed for release by the materiel developer.

f. Provide the MATDEV with written acknowledgment and acceptance or nonoccurrence of materiel planned for conditional release. An urgency of need statement, signed by or for a general officer must accompany a concurrence of a conditional release. A system scheduled for a conditional release without an urgency of need statement signed by, or for, a general officer will not be approved for materiel release.

g. After receipt of the MON or initial MFP, provide the fielding command with a central MACOM point of contact for coordination and approval of materiel fielding, transfer planning and documentation.

h. Perform necessary advance planning, programming, and coordination with the PEO/PM/MATDEV or losing command for receipt of new, modified, replaced, displaced, and excess systems. This includes new or modified facilities needed to meet the facility requirements. Staff each iteration of the MFP/MTP with the gaining and supporting units. Ensure each unit is provided with a copy of the final MFP/MTP and MFA/MTA 6 months prior to the receipt of the new system.

i. Provide MATDEV with detailed information on the planned operation and support of materiel systems. Provide mission support plans (MSPs) in response to MFPs or MTPs. Ensure that the MSP reflects the proposed BOIP that identifies the unit scheduled to receive the new or displaced systems.

j. Plan, program, and provide appropriately trained personnel for the receipt, operation, maintenance, and support of new or displaced Army materiel systems.

k. Incorporate consolidated TOE updates for new and displaced systems in the appropriate modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE) authorization documents, and update the TDA as appropriate. (Ensure that the MTOE/TDA effective date coincides with the equipment fielding dates.)

l. Jointly formulate, coordinate, and execute an MOA with the losing MACOM for systems not requiring an MTP. (See DA Pam 700–142, chap 4.)

m. Participate in materiel system evaluations such as PFRs, and provide input to the ILS lessons learned program relating to materiel release, fielding, and transfer. Each gaining command will ensure that each unit receiving the system will complete a DA Form 5666–R (Gaining Command Fielding Evaluation) to ensure feedback by the individual unit.

n. For each unit handoff having feedback, fill out and send copies of the completed DA Form 5666–R (within 30 days) through command channels to the gaining MACOM headquarters. Additional copies of the form will be provided to—

(1) The MFT Chief.

(2) The fielding command as specified in MFP.

(3) The Director, U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA), (ATTN: AMSXY–L), Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD 21005–5071 (for all except medical systems).

(4) Commander, U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency, (ATTN: SGMMA–RMI), Frederick, MD 21702–5001 (for medical systems).

(5) Commander, AMC Europe, (AMXEU–LM), Unit 29331, APO AE 09266 (for those systems fielded to USAREUR).

(6) Commander, AMC Far East, (ATTN: AMXFE), Unit 15293, APO AP 96295–0066 (for those systems fielded to EUSA).

2–11. Commanders of losing MACOMs

Commanders of losing MACOMs will—

a. Plan, program, and budget for the transportation of replaced and displaced materiel systems. The losing MACOM is the one that owns the equipment being displaced and has received disposition instructions from the item manager. For commanders of units that are tenants at other MACOM installations, to redistribute or transfer materiel to other units/locations and are to deliver this materiel to the local director of logistics for shipment, these commanders will provide all necessary data to include fund citation for the transportation unless other arrangements are in place, such as Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

b. Jointly formulate, coordinate, and execute an MTP and MTA/MOA with the gaining MACOM and/or PEO/PM/MATDEV.

c. Identify and expedite the turn–in of displaced or replaced materiel systems including excess end items and any excess spare/repair parts; special tools and test equipment (STTE); general purpose (GP) and special purpose (SP) TMDE; other associated support items of equipment (ASIOE); training devices; and publications. Requests for Reverse Support List Allowance Computation (SLAC) (a listing of items no longer needed when a system is transferred) will facilitate turn–in. Detailed procedures for requesting a Reverse SLAC are found in DA Pam 700–142.

d. Ensure equipment transfer standards stated in AR 750–1, paragraph 4–6 are met prior to transfer of equipment.

e. Provide a central MACOM focal point for coordination of the transfer of displaced or replaced systems.

f. Perform necessary advance planning, programming, and coordination with the MATDEV or gaining MACOM for executing the transfer of displaced or replaced systems.

2–12. Commander, Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)

The Commander, MTMC provides transportability policy, transportability engineering analysis and evaluation, and transportability approval (AR 70–47, para 1–4 *e*), in support of the materiel release process. The commander will use documented LLs, and submit input (draft lessons learned) relating to transportation and transportability. (See AR 55–355, para 1–4 *a* for additional responsibilities.)

2–13. Commanders and heads of organizations responsible for test and evaluation

Commanders and heads of the following specific organizations are responsible for the test and evaluation of Army materiel. Developmental testing is generally performed by the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM). Independent developmental evaluation/assessment is conducted by the U.S. AMSAA or TECOM respectively. Operational testing and evaluation is performed by the U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Command (OPTEC). For individual Test Program Set (TPS) performance and certification, the appropriate Product Assurance and Test activity will be the proponent for test and evaluation of TPSs. Evaluators will inform the PEO/PM/MATDEV, CBTDEV, and other ILS program participants of potential materiel release, or fielding, problems and recommend solutions to the problems, if possible. Independent evaluators prepare evaluation/assessments that present a position relative to proposed materiel releases. The Independent Evaluation/Assessment Reports (IER/IAR) and the Test and Evaluation Reports (TERs) or Operational Assessments (OA) evaluate the ability of the system to fulfill the requirements in the approved requirements documents and specifications. Testers and evaluators will use test results as a means for evaluating a system's readiness for materiel release and fielding. (See AR 73–1, para 3–2 for relationship of test and evaluation policy to the life cycle.)

2–14. Director, U.S., Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA)

The Director, AMSAA (Logistician) is responsible for the DCSLOG independent logistics evaluation functions for new and modified materiel systems (AR 70–1, para 2–32 for specific areas) and will—

a. Consider documented LLs relating to materiel release, fielding, and transfer, and submit input (draft lessons learned).

b. Review and recommend changes to materiel fielding and designated transfer plans.

c. Participate, as directed by DCSLOG, in prefielding and postfielding assessments.

d. Provide an independent logistics assessment to be included as part of the official materiel release approval package.

e. Participate in the materiel release review process as a member on the MRRB.

2–15. Commander, U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA)

The Commander, USAMMA is responsible for the independent logistician functions of new, modified, and displaced medical materiel systems, and will—

a. Use documented LLs and submit input (draft LLs) relating to materiel release, fielding, and transfer.

b. Review, recommend changes, and assist in the preparation of contract, solicitation documents, test plans, and transfer plans and agreements.

c. Develop, staff, and publish MONs and MFPs.

d. Negotiate MFAs.

e. Participate in prefielding and post–fielding assessments.

f. Participate in the MATDEV materiel release review process as a member of the MRRB (as appropriate).

Chapter 3
Materiel Release for Issue

3–1. General

This chapter prescribes the policies to be used for the management of materiel release for issue.

3–2. Objectives

The objectives of the materiel release for issue process are to—

a. Establish a management control system to ensure that materiel released for issue by the Army is safe, operates as designed, and is logistically supportable.

b. Provide a system that enables HQDA overall visibility and control of the materiel release process.

c. Provide a mechanism to monitor, control, and follow through on all conditional releases until full release is obtained.

3–3. Scope

a. Materiel subject to release actions under this regulation include—

(1) First time procurement, including depot major overhaul programs, of developmental, non–developmental and modified systems categorized as ACAT I–IV governed by AR 25–1, AR 40–60, AR 70–1, and AR 350–38 for which the Army has life cycle materiel management responsibility. Software that is part of a new system or is part of a hardware and/or firmware change will be released as part of the prime end item.

(2) Follow–on procurement of systems which have been previously issued under full release (with break in production of 2 years or more), follow–on procurement produced by a different contractor, or systems currently under conditional or training release.

(3) Conversion programs for which a change in type classification or model/type occurs.

(4) Changed software, to include embedded, proprietary, and nondevelopmental item (NDI) software that is not part of an end item conversion. A Software Materiel Release action is required for software that meets one or more of the following criteria:

(a) Software that significantly changes (or that has the potential to change if not adequately tested) mission function, capability, performance parameters, interoperability requirements, software architecture, maintainability, reliability or safety.

(b) A block update consisting of a software change of more than 30% Source Lines of Code (SLOC) or 30% cumulative equivalent SLOC changes not having required release approval since the last materiel release. These criteria may be tightened at the discretion of the MATDEV based upon the criticality of the software changes.

(c) A block update consisting of a software translation of 30% equivalent SLOC to a different computer programming language (e.g., assembly speed–up, conversion to Ada, etc.).

(d) Deployable system integration software.

(e) Software that is significantly changed to run on a different processor, or different computer system configuration.

(f) Software changes that require new user level test equipment and/or impact 25% or more of the Trainer program of instruction.

(5) All ASIOE and ancillary equipment comprising the total materiel system shall be released as part of the prime materiel system.

(6) Stand–alone or embedded automatic data processing equipment (hardware and software) including automated test equipment (ATE), deployed to the user MACOM.

(7) End items or major components manufactured by a second source.

(8) Systems that have been modified to the extent that the modifications impact operational effectiveness or operational suitability.

b. The process applies to the materiel discussed below with the special provisions noted:

(1) Materiel developed by the Army, procured by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and distributed by the Army requires a materiel release action.

(2) For materiel developed by the Army and for which Class VII or IX items have been assigned to the DLA or the General Services Administration (GSA) for procurement and distribution (integrated materiel management), the Army PEO/PM/MATDEV will establish a Memorandum of Understanding/Agreement. All necessary technical and logistic support will be provided to DLA or GSA to assure distribution of the materiel.

(3) For materiel developed by the Army for another Service, Federal agency, or foreign government, the criteria specified in the agreements between the Army and the user or developer will govern the materiel release process. To the extent that those criteria are not defined, the criteria in this regulation will apply.

(4) Security Assistance Programs may be waived from the instructions specified herein to accommodate the terms of an agreement or when requested by the customer, or as specified in other Army Regulations.

(5) For materiel developed jointly, when another Service has been designated Executive Service, the criteria specified in the Joint Memorandum of Agreement (JMOA) will govern the materiel release process. However, if the Army has been designated as lead service for providing life cycle support, then the materiel release policy and procedures described in this regulation shall apply.

3–4. Materiel release reports

DA Form 5385–R (Materiel Release Forecast) and DA Form 5385–1–R (Materiel Release Get–Well Status Reports) are automated via the AMMS (AR 700–127 and DA Pam 700–26). These are automated management tools for planning, forecasting, and recording materiel release events. DA Pam 700–26 provides information on the AMMS, describes these reports and describes the procedures to request passwords to access, update, and retrieve this data. DA Form 5385–R and DA Form 5385–1–R will be locally reproduced on 8½– by 11–inch paper. A copy for reproduction purposes is located at the back of DA Pam 700–142.

a. Materiel Release Forecast Report. All ACAT I–IV materiel acquisition programs will be included in the materiel release forecasts. When a materiel system reaches the earlier of Milestone III production decision, attains type classification standard or limited procurement, or 18 months prior to FUE, it will be included on the next quarterly materiel release forecast.

b. Materiel Release Get–Well Status Report. This report lists each condition that precluded a full release and describes the circumstances of the problem or issue and the interim means of support. In the case of a safety problem, describe the procedure or restriction required to reduce the associated hazard to the user or equipment. A projected get–well date will be given for each of these conditions.

c. Other systems. All systems that will require an MR must be input to the AMMS data base for approval and fielding milestone reporting.

3–5. Materiel release policy

a. Materiel approved for release must be safe (or have an approved waiver), operationally suitable, and logistically supportable. The commander responsible for system support has materiel release authority for all new and modified, or major overhaul equipment and systems.

b. The lead PEO/PM/MATDEV responsible for fielding the prime end item of a materiel system is also responsible for ensuring the availability and operational capability of the support equipment, to include materiel system computer resources, initial support resources, ammunition, ASIOE, GP–TMDE and SP–TMDE, and NET.

c. Materiel proposed for release will remain under the control and accountability of the PEO/PM/MATDEV until release approval is granted. Materiel may be prepositioned before materiel release is approved, but the final transfer of accountability and control to the user will occur only after release approval is obtained. Security requirements for property control and accountability must be identified. For systems containing explosives, the explosive component cannot be prepositioned, moved, or shipped, until a final DOD hazard classification is granted. (See TB 700–2, para 3–2 for additional information.)

d. The type of release (full, conditional, or training) will be determined after a comprehensive assessment of the total materiel system (DA Pam 700–142). If any ASIOE is conditionally released to the lead PEO/PM/MATDEV, the materiel system release must also be conditional.

e. An additional release (readiness for issue (RFI) certification) for Class V items only, is used for systems that have not changed since the last full release, and where there are no logistic/performance/safety/quality deficiencies. This RFI certification is applicable

only to Class V items and will be issued by the supporting command.

f. The existence of a residual hazard in the system will not prevent full release in cases where the appropriate decision authority has accepted the residual risk per the AR 385–16 risk management process.

g. Prior to the release decision, the MATDEV will provide the MRRB participants a copy of the documentation showing that the materiel release (full, conditional, or training) prerequisites have been met.

3–6. Documentation for materiel release

To ensure that the objectives of the materiel release process are met, the documentation below is required for release approval. The request for MR cover memorandum will include a brief summary of the system (and support items) being fielded.

a. Documented proof of type classification (TC) (AR 70–1, para 3–2 for rationale) may be in the form of minutes of the review board or, a statement identifying the TC decision (date, approval authority, type of TC, etc.). A TC–standard designation is required for a full release. Status of open issues and planned work–arounds will be documented by the PEO/PM/MATDEV.

b. A developmental IER/IAR from the developmental evaluator/assessor, an OA/TER from the independent operational evaluator, or a statement from each evaluator that previously provided assessments/reports remain current. Software releases may not have (or need) these statements, and if needed may be required from the LCSE support office.

c. A statement from the MATDEV summarizing the safety status of the system and attesting to the resolution of all hazards, and safety confirmation (may be part of the IER/IAR) from test agencies.

d. Statement from the MATDEV that summarizes the results of the health hazard assessment and provides the status of identified health hazards (AR 40–10, paras 4–1 thru 4–3).

e. Statement that the environmental requirements have been met (AR 200–1, para 1–9 and AR 200–2, para 1–1).

f. Signed materiel fielding agreement.

g. Statement of supportability from supporting PEO/PM/MATDEVs for equipment transferred to the lead PEO/PM/MATDEV. The statement will detail any known deficiencies or shortfalls and include get–well plans.

h. Statement of supportability from the U.S. Army TMDE Activity (USATA) before releasing materiel to the users. The statement is necessary for all systems. A statement of nonapplicability will be provided by USATA if TMDE is not required (AR 750–43, para 2–4).

i. Statement of accreditation for all communications security (COMSEC) materiel required for the fielding, or a statement of nonapplicability from the PEO/PM/MATDEV, (AR 380–19, chap 3).

j. Statement of software suitability and supportability from the LCSE Center when embedded or stand–alone software is used with the materiel, or a statement of nonapplicability from the PEO/PM/MATDEV. (See AR 70–1, para 3–3 *a*(3) for rationale.)

k. Statement of transportability approval from the MTMC for all modes of movement specified in the requirements document, (AR 70–47, para 1–4 *e*).

l. Statement from the PEO/PM/MATDEV that all aspects of the logistics support system in the Integrated Logistic Support Plan (ILSP) have been achieved.

m. Software supporting data requirements, where applicable, for initial releases, follow–on releases, and software materiel releases.

n. Statement from the PEO/PM/MATDEV attesting to the quality, reliability, and maintainability of the materiel, including software.

o. For AMC sponsored systems, Software Quality Statement from the Product Assurance & Test Office, or responsible office that addresses software suitability for Issue.

p. A DA Form 5385–1–R identifying the deficiencies and programmed method of corrections (only applies to requests for conditional release).

q. Statement of supportability for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) procedures, tools and equipment, from U.S. AMC EOD Staff Officer. This statement will verify that the final render safe procedures and disposal procedures will be available to the field EOD units at materiel release and that the production item is fully supportable by EOD.

r. A Logistics assessment from the independent logistician.

s. Statement verifying adequacy of training support from the CBTDEV/trainer.

3–7. Types of materiel release

Materiel releases fall into one of the following three categories:

a. Full release. A full release is authorized when the following criteria are met:

(1) The materiel has been tested and evaluated and meets all established requirements of the requirements documents and specifications, or a decision has been made by the CBTDEV or functional proponent to accept the current performance without further improvement required.

(2) The gaining MACOM concurs with the final MFP and signs the MFA for Army systems, or the Joint Integrated Logistics Support Plan (JILSP) for joint service materiel system acquisitions. (See AR 700–129, para 3–4 for JILSP responsibilities.)

(3) Provisions have been made to accomplish NET prior to or concurrent with fielding (AR 350–35, para 2–2 *j*).

(4) All other aspects of the logistics support system in the ILSP have been achieved.

(5) DA authenticated equipment publications (including supply catalogs) or DA authenticated commercial off–the–shelf manuals that meet the requirements of MIL–M–7298 are available to users prior to or concurrently with the system fielding. Full release can also be granted if advance copies of validated and verified equipment publications will be used. The proposal to use advance copies will be coordinated with TRADOC, the TRADOC position will be documented, and a waiver will be approved by HQ AMC (AR 25–30, chap 6).

(6) Classes of Supply II (nonmajor end items), III (petroleum and chemicals), V (conventional ammunition), VII (major end items), VIII (medical materiel), IX (spare/repair parts and kits), and basic sustainment materiel needed for initial support are available prior to or concurrent with fielding.

(7) All identified system hazards have been eliminated or have been accepted in accordance with the risk decision process.

b. Conditional materiel release. A conditional materiel release (MR) may be authorized when one or more of the criteria for full release have not been met. Systems supported by interim contractor support (ICS) must be conditionally released. Upon transition from ICS to organic support, the system proponent must submit a request for a full release. If an urgent need exists for the materiel, and interim means of support, controls, and hardware and software modifications are available and acceptable to the user MACOM, a conditional MR may be authorized. However, a conditional MR requires that—

(1) A get–well plan/report (para 3–6 *p*) for each condition that precluded a full release is developed and approved. The get–well plan will—

(a) Describe the circumstances of the problem or issue and the interim means of support.

(b) Include the projected date when the condition will be corrected and the means of correction.

(c) Be entered into the AMMS central data base by means of the START system.

(2) The conditional MR be timeframe restricted to specific quantity, location, and application.

(3) Notification statement by the fielding command identifying the system, shortcomings to full release (if any), and requesting user acceptance and an Urgency of Need Statement.

(4) User acceptance of the conditions of release and an Urgency

of Need Statement will be provided by the gaining commands for all conditional MRs. An Urgency of Need statement must have the gaining command general officer's (or his authorized representative) approval. Lack of a general officer's signature on the statement will preclude the conditional release.

(5) Correction of faults and subsequent full release of systems does not relieve the MATDEV of the requirement to correct deficiencies in systems previously conditionally released. Consequently, there may be similar systems in the field simultaneously, some under a conditional release and some under a full release. Concurrence for this situation must be provided by ODCSOPS (DAMO–FD).

(6) A follow–on conditional MR may be authorized following approval of the initial conditional MR, provided that conditions preventing full release have progressed/improved or remain the same since the initial conditional MR. (See procedures in DA Pam 700–142.)

c. Training release. This is the release of materiel for training only. Materiel release for training may include prototype or test items, items manufactured under conditions other than normal production, items that are incomplete (major components missing or defective), and/or items where one or more of the requirements for full release have not been met. Prior to approving training releases, the MATDEV will ensure that critical issues such as safety, availability of spare/repair parts, technical documentation, responsibility for maintenance support, and the other conditions that limit the use of the item will be identified and accepted by the trainer. A training item procured against a requirement document will be released under the full or conditional release procedures specified in *a* and *b* above.

d. Follow–on conditional materiel release. After a system is initially released with a conditional MR, subsequent releases may be made with a follow–on conditional MR. Follow–on conditional MRs can only be approved if the system has no additional conditions that would also preclude a full release, the initial limiting conditions have not gotten worse, and the status of those limiting conditions are updated to show current status.

e. Conversion of previous conditional releases.

(1) When conditions prohibiting full release have been corrected, the MATDEV may request conversion to full release. Such a request would be reviewed by the MRRB, which in turn would make an recommendation to the supporting commander. A request for full release will only address those issues leading to the conditional release.

(2) For those systems that have been given a conditional release, but the condition limiting a conversion to full release are determined to not be correctable, a request for a change to full release may be made. All members of the MRRB must approve the request, agree the limiting condition cannot be eliminated, and be willing to accept the system as currently fielded. An agreement from the using command must be in writing. Upon acceptance of the MRRB recommendation by the MR approval authority, the conditional release will be converted to a full release, the supporting command will be notified, and appropriate changes made to affected data bases and files.

3–8. Procedures for materiel release

a. Full and training releases will be approved by the supporting command as follows: ACAT I & II – HQ AMC or HQDA; ACAT III & IV – AMC MSCs or other supporting Army organization (general officer approval). Approval will be provided upon completion of the materiel release process as described in paragraphs 3–5, 3–6, and 3–7. A copy of the approval document will be provided to HQDA, ATTN: DALO–SMM, 500 Army Pentagon, WASH DC 20310–0500, and HQDA, ATTN: DAMO–TRS, 400 Army Pentagon, WASH DC 20310–0450.

b. Request for conditional MRs and supporting documentation (except for systems procured by TSG or COE) will be forwarded to HQAMC (AMCCG for ACAT I and II, DCS for RD&ER, D&E for ACAT III and IV), Alexandria, VA 22333–0001 for approval. A copy of the conditional materiel (MR) release package will be forwarded to AMSAA, ATTN: AMXSY–L, at the same time. Upon completion of the materiel release review process (paras 3–5 through 3–7), conditional releases will be approved by AMC. All requests for conditional release will document gaining MACOM acceptance of the conditions of release (see para 3–7 *b*(4)).

c. Conditional releases, if approved, will be reported in the AMMS (as required) until full release is achieved. (See DA Pam 700–142, fig 2–3, format forwarding requests to HQAMC for conditional release.)

d. Follow–on conditional MRs of all ACAT III and IV systems will be approved (general officer level) by AMC MSCs or other supporting Army organizations.

e. Detailed procedures/requirements for materiel release approval may be found in DA Pam 700–142.

Chapter 4
Materiel Fielding

Section I
Materiel Fielding Process Overview

4–1. General

a. Materiel fielding is the process of planning, coordinating, and executing the deployment of a materiel system and its support. It is characterized by advance planning, coordination, and agreement between the materiel developer and the gaining MACOM. The process of materiel fielding is designed to achieve an orderly and satisfactory deployment of a materiel system and its initial support beginning with the first unit equipped (FUE) and extending until initial deployment to all units is complete.

b. Materiel fielding starts with initial ILS planning at program initiation. Beginning with early recognition of fielding requirements, constraints, and resource impact, it evolves into detailed planning and coordination in the engineering and manufacturing development phase. When acquisition schedules are accelerated, provisions will be made to initiate and accelerate the materiel fielding process accordingly. The aim is to ensure the fielding and gaining commands are able to successfully ship, deprocess, deploy, and sustain a system being fielded for the first time, and that the gaining command will—

(1) Have sufficient advance information to budget for necessary resources, and to plan for receipt of new, modified, or displaced equipment.

(2) Understand the extent of the support requirements, including the personnel, skills, and facilities needed to use, maintain, and support the new, modified, or displaced system.

(3) Receive a materiel system that is operational and supportable in the military environment.

4–2. Materiel fielding documentation

a. Documentation for materiel fielding includes, but is not limited to, the AMIM, the MON, the MFP, the Mission Support Plan (MSP), the Requisition/Validation (ReqVal) system, the Materiel Requirements List (MRL), and the MFA. For displaced systems, a Materiel Transfer Plan (MTP) and Materiel Transfer Agreement (MTA) or a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA), as appropriate, replace the MFP/MFA. (See chap 5.)

b. The AMIM is resource oriented and is distributed biennially by DCSOPS. The AMIM is prepared for selected new, modified, and displaced materiel systems having a resource impact on gaining MACOMs. It provides long–range resource data so that programming actions can be initiated. It is especially critical that facilities requirements be identified in the AMIM and other materiel fielding documents to allow maximum budgetary lead time. AMIM cost factors are to be used to program and budget for total package support items and for the receipt and initial support of new, modified, or displaced systems. (DA Pam 5–25, para 1–2 explains the AMIM purpose in more detail.)

c. The FMMP contains the distribution plans for the new, modified, and displaced systems shown in the AMIM. The FMMP is updated semiannually and is published in the TAEDP. This identifies the ODCSOPS distribution priorities and is used to help program and budget for materiel fielding.

4–3. Materiel fielding Memorandum of Notification (MON)
The PEO/PM/MATDEV initiates the formal materiel fielding process by providing an MON to the gaining MACOM at least 240 days before the production contract for a developmental materiel system is awarded (app B). For nondevelopmental medical systems, the MON will be forwarded to the gaining MACOM at least 180 days prior to product availability. The MON will state the intention to field a system, provide specific fielding milestones, and—

a. Briefly describe the system and its intended uses. The MON will also indicate if it replaces a materiel system now in use. If so, it will state whether the replaced system will be transferred under normal excess procedures or whether displaced system planning and documentation is appropriate. (See chap 5 for displaced system planning.)

b. Identify the types of units to receive the materiel system and provide the best cost estimate available for the logistic resource impact on the gaining MACOM. The AMIM cost data will be used, if available, as the basis for these estimates.

c. Be accompanied by a draft MFP. If an MFP is not necessary, the rationale will be provided, and the gaining MACOM will be requested to concur. Gaining MACOM concurrence is required to waive the requirement for an MFP.

d. Provide the preliminary distribution plan, if available, to the MACOM and state that an MSP is required. (The MON will request identification of units nominated for initial fielding and an internal distribution plan if an MFP/MSP is not required.)

e. Provide MATDEV/fielding command points of contact, and request gaining MACOM points of contact.

f. Request gaining MACOM comment on the MON and MFP, the schedules, and so forth, and request information on administrative matters such as how many copies of the MFP are needed, and who the gaining command points of contact are for subsequent coordination actions.

4–4. Materiel fielding plans
a. Detailed MFP format is in DA Pam 700–142, appendix F. The MATDEV/fielding command, in coordination with ILS program participants, gaining MACOMs, and HQDA will prepare an MFP for each materiel system having a support impact on the gaining MACOMs. All MFPs will provide information on security classification guides to include the status, if one is available, for any of the systems new to the command. The point of contact, name, telephone number, and mailing address for each applicable security classification guide will be listed. All MFPs will provide information on the physical, informational, and operational security requirements of all equipment in the fielding. Classified information will be included in the classified annex and referenced in the appropriate sections of the MFP. The MFP will identify any contractor support services being fielded to include information on the duration of such support.

b. A separate MFP will be prepared for each gaining MACOM or a single MFP will be prepared with appendixes tailoring it to each gaining MACOM. Initial deployment to Army War Reserve Prepositioned Sets (AWRPS) require a separate MFP or an appendix adapted to the basic MFP. When DA materiel is to be fielded to another military service or agency, an MFP will be modified to meet the gaining organizations fielding requirements, and will be initially staffed through a suitable MON. Other basic procedures for MFPs are listed below.

(1) MFPs are flexible documents. For developmental systems, there may be an initial draft MFP, an updated draft, and a final draft. As the MSP and the MFA are finalized and added to the final draft MFP, it becomes the final MFP for fielding to the MACOM.

(2) Gaining MACOMs will thoroughly staff each iteration of the MFP with the gaining and supporting units to include any schedule/procedural changes that occur during the period between publication of the final MFP and the FUED/handoff. The gaining MACOM is responsible for ensuring that each gaining unit involved receives a copy of the final MFP and MFA 6 months prior to the projected receipt of the new system. For Nondevelopmental Item (NDI) programs, the final MFP may not be available until 3 1/3 months before fielding. For other accelerated acquisition programs, the fielding and gaining commands will negotiate realistic, attainable milestone schedules based on the overall time constraints of the program.

(3) All MFPs for systems developed or supported by AMC for fielding to the U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) will be coordinated through AMC Europe, ATTN: AMXEU–LM, Unit 29331 APO AE 09266, that will be a signatory on MFAs for systems fielded to USAREUR. All MFPs for systems developed or supported by AMC for fielding to EUSA will be coordinated through AMC Far East, ATTN: AMXFE, APO SF 96301–0066. All USARSO MFPs will be coordinated through CDR, USARSO, ATTN: SOOP–FM, APO AA 34004. All USARPAC MFPs will be coordinated through CDR, USARPAC, ATTN: APLG–MMS, Fort Shafter, HI 96858–5100. All FORSCOM MFPs that require USAR resourcing to support the fielding effort or to support the fielding of items acquired with Dedicated Procurement Program (DPP) funding must be coordinated with the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC), ATTN: AFRC–FD (for AMIM items) or AFRC–LGS (for all other items), Fort McPherson, GA 30330–5000.

(4) All MFPs will be provided by the fielding command to the logistic assistance offices (LAOs) for coordination. Geographic LAOs, their subordinate regional LAOs, and Area LAOs supporting units/installations scheduled to receive the end item/weapon system as addressed in the MFP will receive a minimum of two copies of the MFP.

(5) An MFP may be waived by the fielding command when a new item is placed directly into depot storage as replacement stock for current items and not deployed to a gaining MACOM, has no tool/TMDE/ASIOE/etc. impacts, and only if the item can be fully supported and used without initial training.

(6) Any deviation from the MFP/MFA affecting the fielding process schedule will be coordinated with the gaining MACOM headquarters.

(7) MFPs will identify the training requirements for the logistic assistance representatives (LARs) on the new system being fielded. In addition, the MFPs will identify when the LARs will be scheduled and which course of training they should be scheduled for.

(8) Gaining MACOMs will staff any deviation from the MFP/MFA affecting the fielding process schedule with the gaining and supporting units.

c. MFPs will include an executive summary that will highlight the critical aspects of fielding and identify—

(1) TPF category and level.

(2) Method of support after fielding to include interim measures.

(3) Maintenance concept and any applicable warranties.

(4) Equipment being displaced/replaced by the fielding of this system and provide information on status of the MTP/MTA being prepared.

4–5. MFP contents
The content of MFPs will vary according to the complexity of the materiel system. MFPs will be developed per guidance contained in DA Pam 700–142, appendix F. However, all MFPs will address the following:

a. The purpose of the fielding and a listing of the data sources, previous agreements, and the logistic support concept on which the MFP is based.

b. A summary of the total materiel system including the COEI, STTE, ATE, TMDE, transition kits, installation kits, technical publications, ASL/PLL, and ASIOE authorized to support the operation, maintenance, and transportation of the system. This includes displaced and replaced equipment, large quantity turn–ins to a Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO). When ATE is required for system support, the status of software development, the number

of test program sets (TPS) required and their availability dates, and the projected ATE workload are provided. The operational requirements document (ORD) should be summarized. The latest deployment schedules by unit, location, date, and quantity should also be included. (Classified information will be included in a separate classified annex.)

c. The MFA to be signed by the designated representatives of the fielding and gaining commands. This will acknowledge acceptance of the mutual responsibilities and resource commitments specified, and document gaining command acceptance of the terms, and schedules of the MFP. For displaced systems, the materiel transfer agreement will replace the MFA. (See chap 5.)

d. A description of the specific support concepts, requirements, and constraints for the system by applicable ILS element. This description will identify the use of ICS/LCCS and associated procedures, and any data collection requirements.

e. A description of the administrative and operational support the gaining command will provide during materiel fielding.

f. A description of the logistic support and services the fielding command will provide before, during, and after handoff including any NET from the NETP. MFPs will provide a transition plan for those systems fielded with an interim support measure instead of Army organic support. These plans will contain enough details to provide for a smooth transition to Army organic support.

g. A detailed description of the resource impact on the gaining command in terms of additional manpower, MANPRINT requirements, facilities, and support costs for the new system. A new cost area is stock funding for depot level reparables, now funded by the gaining command. Support costs must include the cost to operate, maintain, and dispose of hazardous materiel/waste associated with the system.

h. A description of the system interoperability opportunities and constraints. This will show the standardization and interoperability initiatives of the materiel acquisition program.

i. The current MSP provided by the gaining command.

j. Detailed milestones (DA Pam 700–26) for the tasks to be accomplished by the fielding, gaining, and support commands to effect the fielding. The milestones will cover the period before, during, and after the system fielding. Ensure the milestones includes the materiel requirements coordination meeting, and the Joint Supportability Assessments within the fielding and gaining command checklist.

k. Provisions for operational phase data feedback on deployment effectiveness and system operation and support deficiencies. Plans will be included for SDC and ILS post fielding assessments.

l. A description of applicable contractor warranties. Included will be limitations, procedures, and responsibilities of contractors, mission assignees, and using commands. (Warranty claim actions are explained in DA Pam 738–750/751, para 3–8 *c*.)

m. A detailed description of the procedures to be used to arrange, coordinate, supervise, and control materiel system support before, during, and after deployment. Included will be applicable project codes and their purpose. Final draft MFP will identify the project codes to be used for fielding.

n. A detailed description of the procedures used for fielding to AWRPS, to include needed deprocessing actions, identification of handoff sites, and identification of the caretaker stocks the gaining unit will need to have on site, or will need to requisition for the care of the POMCUS equipment while in storage.

o. A listing of all applicable publications (in DA Form 12–series and block detail) and items the fielding command plans to requisition for the gaining command, to includes identification of publications (technical manuals) that will be provided as part of the TPF starter set.

p. A listing of all items and publications the gaining command will be required to provide.

q. Identification by fielding command of the TPF category and, if appropriate, the system level of complexity (only for Category I TPF).

s. Identification of fielding and gaining commands responsibilities for deprocessing, inventory, and handoff. This will include the scope and duration of the services to be provided by fielding command before, during, and after fielding to ensure user satisfaction. This will include the identification of requirements (facilities, personnel, transportation) and services the gaining command will be required to provide to accomplish deprocessing, inventory, and handoff.

t. Identification of any need for a MFT and clear description of the scope of assistance to be provided by the MFT to include functions/responsibilities.

u. Identification of the requirements/functions of other supporting commands for staging, deprocessing, and handoff.

v. A list of hazardous materials/equipment that are involved in the operation, maintenance, and disposal of the system and support equipment; items will be identified by NSN and hazardous characteristic code (HCC). (See TM 38–410 for HCC definition and AR 710–141 for HCC assignment procedures.)

4–6. Mission support plans

a. Mission support plans are prepared by the gaining command and submitted to the fielding command on DA Form 5106–R (Mission Support Plan (MSP)) in response to a MON or MFP. DA Form 5106–R will be locally reproduced on 8½– by 11–inch paper. A copy for reproduction purposes is located at the back of DA Pam 700–142. Automated MSPs containing the same information as required on DA Form 5106–R are acceptable.

b. A separate MSP will be prepared for each end item being fielded.

c. The MSP is intended to define the planned using, maintenance, and supply support structure for the newly deployed end items. It will identify all using and support units (divisional and nondivisional) in the Active Army, U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), and the U.S. Army National Guard (ARNG), that will support the density of the system and its ASIOE as stated in the MON/MFP. This identification will include those Reserve Component combat service support units that will be assigned to the gaining command upon mobilization. Support units for AWRPS and theater reserve stocks being fielded will also be included.

d. The MSP is used by the fielding command to compute the initial issue distribution quantities at each level of support and to determine initial training requirements for both Active and Reserve Component units.

e. The MSP will identify the automated property book and Class IX accounting system used by each gaining and supporting unit. This allows the fielding command to prepare the customer documentation needed to establish accountability for the materiel provided to the gaining units. Gaining commands must designate responsible property book officers prior to materiel handoff.

f. The MSP will be reviewed each time the MFP is revised. When no change to the MSP is necessary, the gaining command will provide a memorandum stating that no change is required. The MSP will become an annex to the MFP.

g. Each MACOM has unique support requirements due to the differences in mission, location, and separation between operational and support units. These considerations should be clearly identified in the MSP. The MSP should be supplemented with diagrams, schematics, illustrations, or other data to ensure a complete understanding of the support environment in the gaining command. The placement of all end items, TMDE, special tools, and spare/repair parts should be clearly identified.

h. The MSP will identify the activity designation of the unit(s) that is scheduled to receive the TPF end item, support items and repair parts.

i. The final MSP is required 340 days (270 for NDIs) prior to FUE/handoff and the information provided should reflect the current HQDA approved MTOE/TDA. MTOE/TDA changes after MSP finalization should only be assessed for impact on the system being fielded. TPF will field to the requirements provided in the final MSP as verified in the current TAEDP/ReqVal. Documents

authorizing decreases in materiel requirements will be handled immediately in order to prevent fielding of excessive materiel to units. Authorized HQDA approved increases identified by the gaining unit in submitting a supplemental MSP prior to the system being initially fielded/handoff will be included in supplemental follow–on packages. For MTOE/TDA changes approved by HQDA after initial fielding/handoff, the gaining unit will requisition the increases in requirements.

4–7. Materiel fielding agreements

A separate MFA is initiated by the fielding command and coordinated with each gaining MACOM as part of the MFP finalization. When signed by both the fielding command and the gaining MACOM, the MFA becomes part of the final MFP as an appendix. The MFA documents the agreed upon plans, policies, responsibilities, procedures, and schedules governing the fielding of a materiel system to the MACOM. A recommended format and contents for MFAs are provided at figure 4–1. AMC Europe, ATTN: AMXEU–LM, Unit 29331 AE 09266, will be a signatory on all MFAs for all AMC developed or supported systems fielded to USAREUR. AMC Far East, ATTN: AMCFE, will be a signatory on all MFAs for AMC developed or supported systems fielded to EUSA. The USARC, ATTN: AFRC–FD (AMIM) or AFRC–LG (all others), will be the signatory on all MFAs for systems fielded to FORSCOM USAR elements.

4–8. Materiel fielding team

a. The materiel fielder may provide an MFT or arrange for central staging site personnel to provide assistance as part of the services prior to handoff of a materiel system. The MFP provides details of the support to be provided prior to handoff and is negotiated as part of the MFP/MFA process. The MFT composition is determined by the complexity of the system and the logistic support impact on the gaining command. The fielding command will assemble the appropriate skilled personnel for the MFT to support the fielding operation as agreed to in the MFP/MFA. The MFTs will ensure theater and country clearances are requested and received prior to each overseas fielding.

b. The MFT's functions will be dependent upon the complexity of the system and the support provided. The MFT actions can include the following:

(1) Deprocessing and assembly to put all equipment into operation and prepare it for handoff to the gaining unit (does not include unit markings, cleaning, or unit servicing such as filling fuel tanks).

(2) Operational check–out.

(3) Joint inventory with the gaining unit of the total package.

(4) Customer documentation.

(5) Processing SF Form 361 (Transportation Discrepancy Report (TDR)), SF Form 364 (Report of Discrepancy (ROD)), SF Form 368 (Product Quality Deficiency Report (QDR)), DA Form 2407 (Maintenance Requests), equipment improvement recommendations (EIRs), or warranty claims as required. MFTs are responsible for filling out any necessary discrepancy reports for missing, damaged, or defective items discovered in the receipt, inventory, deprocessing, handoff, or NET. MFT will assure the fielding command's requisition document numbers are provided to the gaining unit. Assist and ensure that all DA Forms 2408 are completed as required by AR 710–3, paragraphs 3–22, 34–1, 5–2, and 7–1 *b*;, DA Pam 738–750, paragraph 5–6; and DA Pam 738–751, paragraph 1–15 *c*. All discrepancies will be included on DA Form 5684–R (Joint Inventory Report), reported on the appropriate forms, and promptly submitted through channels.

(6) Prepare after–action reports as appropriate.

c. Contractor conducted fielding operations (complete or partial) under Government leadership or supervision will be considered as an alternative to Government MFTs. However, contractor MFTs will not relieve the fielding command from the obligation to ensure that the agreed upon support requirements of the MFP/MFA are provided.

d. AWRPS fieldings that require MFTs can be accomplished at the AWRPS location or the AMC staging area as agreed to in the MFP/MFA.

4–9. Materiel fielding after–action reports

a. The MFT, or central staging site personnel if they hand off instead of the MFT, will prepare a materiel fielding after–action report within 30 days after the fielding/handoff. This report will document all problems encountered as well as corrective actions used or recommended. The report will include all of the following:

(1) A copy of all DA Forms 5666–R provided to the team by a gaining unit (see para 4–11.)

(2) A copy of all draft LLs for each handoff that brings to light fielding problems and opportunities to improve the fielding process.

(3) A list of all materiel and services owed to the gaining units.

(4) A summary of the following:

(a) All SF Forms 361 (AR 55–38, para 1–4 *h*.) filled out by staging site personnel, inventory team, or receiving units.

(b) All SF Forms 364 (AR 735–11–2, sec VI lists procedures for preparation and submittal of SF Form 364) filled out by any personnel involved in the receipt, inventory, deprocessing, or handoff.

(c) All SF Forms 368 or equipment improvement recommendations (EIRs) submitted by gaining command personnel on SF Forms 368 (DA Pam 738–750/738–751) used during deprocessing, handoff, or NET.

(d) All DA Forms 2407 (Maintenance Request) DA Forms 2404 (Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Work Sheet) (DA Pam 738–750) used during deprocessing, handoff, or NET.

(e) All software trouble reports (STRs).

(5) A completed copy of the DA Form 5682–R (Materiel Requirements List).

b. For all nonmedical categories of TPF except Category I, Levels 1 and 2, the fielding command (para 4–13) will forward a copy of all materiel fielding after–action reports to the following addressees: Director, AMSAA, ATTN: AMXSY–L, APG, MD 21005–5071; and (if appropriate) Commander, AMC Europe, ATTN: AMXEU–LM, Unit 29331, APO AE 09266. For category I level 2 (high density system) TPF, the fielding command will provide on a semi–annual basis a summary report that will summarize the information contained in the materiel fielding after–action reports on the identified system. Copies of these summary reports will be provided to AMSAA (AMXSY–L), AMC Far East (AMXFE), and AMC Europe (AMXEU–LM). Summary report will include administrative information (such as gaining MACOM gaining unit, FUED/handoff) identification of problems, and proposed resolutions.

c. Those materiel fielding after–action reports prepared by central staging site personnel will be provided to the responsible fielding command.

d. Materiel fielding after–action reports for TPF Category I, Level 1 or 2, will be limited to only gaining command evaluations addressed in paragraph 4–10.

4–10. Gaining command fielding evaluations

a. Each gaining command will ensure that each unit receiving the system will complete a DA Form 5666–R. DA Form 5666–R will be locally reproduced on 8 1/2– by 11–inch paper. A copy for reproduction purposes is located at the back of this regulation and will be submitted through command channels to the gaining MACOM headquarters. Additional copies of the completed form will be provided to the addressees listed in paragraph 2–10 *n*.

b. The fielding command will coordinate with any other activities necessary to correct shortcomings reported on the DA Form 5666–R. This coordination will preclude any recurrence of shortcomings in future fieldings of the materiel system.

c. As appropriate, each unit receiving the new system will include a statement as to gaining command satisfaction with the composition of the materiel fielding team or recommendations for fielding team/fielding process improvements.

Section II
Total Package Fielding (TPF)

4–11. General

a. Total package fielding is the Army's standard materiel fielding process for new or modified materiel systems that is designed to provide a consolidated support package of equipment and materiel to the using units. This materiel distribution control process has the fielding command, rather than the gaining command, budget for and order the new system and most of its initial issue support. The actions needed to accomplish TPF will vary based on the TPF category and the materiel system/support package complexity.

b. Modified displaced equipment fielding (MDEF) is the fielding process through which support for displaced equipment fielding is planned, programmed, budgeted, and executed. It is characterized as a modified TPF process primarily to support the MACOM–to–MACOM transfer of displaced equipment to first time recipients of that equipment. The designated system manager (standing PM or the MSC with life–cycle support responsibility) will field all available (materiel declared excess by the losing command) ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, SE, initial issue spare/repair parts, and the accompanying technical publications.

c. Under TPF, the fielding command assumes additional responsibilities to relieve the gaining MACOMs and their subordinate units of much of the logistics burden associated with the materiel fielding process. The materiel developer develops, plans, and acquires the materiel system. In addition, the fielding command requisitions the system and virtually all its support. A total MRL is coordinated with the gaining MACOM; then the fielding command consolidates and packages the initial issue support items by authorized unit level. The delivery of the packaged support items and the major end items is coordinated, and a joint inventory with the gaining unit(s) is conducted prior to handoff. The fielding command also provides the necessary documentation for all materiel to be posted to gaining unit records.

d. Total packaging will have different levels of effort for both the fielding and gaining commands based on the category of TPF. The following three factors are consistent throughout all categories:

(1) The PEO/PM/MATDEV will program funds for initial issue materiel, for the systems they manage, to be provided under TPF.

(2) The fielding command will requisition the initial issue materiel.

(3) The fielding command will provide the customer documentation to establish gaining unit accountability and requisitioning objectives (ROs).

4–12. Funding for TPF

a. TPF is performed for new or significantly modified equipment that is new to the Army operational inventory. Current policy links equipment production and its initial fielding together. For these investment end items, the procurement appropriations fund both production and initial fielding. The system manager is responsible for programming and budgeting the necessary funding. Fielding also includes the acquisition of the initial support packages of materiel, including NET requirements, to successfully operate and maintain the new/modified TPF system when it reaches the using unit.

b. The MATDEV will requisition all required ASIOE that may include fielded end items of support equipment. Normally, the already fielded end items are separately managed. While the BOIP of the new/modified system delineates all equipment requirements, it is the fielded system (ASIOE) item manager's responsibility to identify and fund for ASIOE end items as well as the full complement of associated (ASL/PLL), initial issue items needed to support the ASIOE included in the new system TPF. The item manager for the ASIOE is solely responsible for developing, outfitting, and funding all materiel requirements relating to the ASIOE configuration and availability.

4–13. Categories of total package fielding

The three categories of TPF and four levels of system/support package complexity (applicable only to Category I TPF) are explained below. The TPF category will be identified by the fielding command in the MON and/or MFP and the MFA. All sensitive, serial number controlled items (i.e., weapons, controlled cryptographic items (CCI), radioactive equipment) require an MFT and formal handoff regardless of TPF category or level.

a. Category I TPF is a materiel system fielding. It is comprised of the system and all ASIOE identified in the BOIP. It also includes the authorized TMDE, STTE, a starter set of publications, the computed initial issue spare/repair parts, and any special mission kits required. Category I TPF is fielding to the BOIP. Handoff requirements are determined and coordinated based on the complexity of the system being fielded.

b. Category I TPF is further identified by levels. There are four levels of Category I TPF that are based upon the system/support package complexity. All systems fielded under Category I TPF will be identified in the fielding documentation as a Level 1, 2, 3, or 4 system TPF as defined below:

(1) *Level 1 (Low Density Simple System).* An end item with limited or no support item requirements. This type of fielding generally does not contain ASIOE, TMDE, or STTE as part of the system. No formal handoff will be required unless weapons or sensitive items are involved.

(2) *Level 2 (High Density Simple System).* An end item with little or no ASIOE that will be fielded in high density to a large number of users. This system does not drive additional authorizations of other support equipment in the receiving units. The system may have a formal handoff as determined by the fielding command.

(3) *Level 3 (Low Density or Limited Support Complex System)* . A complex end item with ASIOE, TMDE, or STTE support requirements. These systems are often low density or frequently one of a kind fielding. The system normally will have formal handoff as determined by agreement between the fielding command and gaining command.

(4) *Level 4 (Extensive Support Complex System).* A major weapon system comprising a principal fighting capability and involving extensive ASIOE, TMDE, or STTE support requirements. A formal handoff with complete support packages will be required.

c. Category II TPF is a TPF unit activation (TPF–A). In a TPF–A, the fielding command of the primary mission equipment for the unit will field all the support items of equipment (ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, organizational support equipment (OSE)), deployable common table of allowances (CTA), all computed initial issue spare/repair parts, and a starter set of technical publications. A formal handoff will be required for all TPF–A. A TPF–A is fielded to the authorizations in the MTOE/TDA. TPF–As will be specifically directed by HQDA (DAMO–FD).

d. Category III TPF is a TPF unit conversion (TPF–C) and is equipment driven. The TPF–Cs will be specifically directed by HQDA (DAMO–FD) to facilitate the smooth transition from one MTOE/TDA to another. The designated fielding command will field support items of equipment (ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, OSE, and CTA) based on the difference between the old MTOE/TDA and the new MTOE/TDA. The fielding will include the end item, all new or additional ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, OSE, deployable CTA, all computed initial issue spare/repair parts, and a starter set of technical publications for the newly added equipment. A formal handoff will be required.

e. Deployable CTA equipment and required support packages will be part of TPF fieldings for unit activation's and unit conversions. The quantity of deployable CTA items to be issued will be only the difference between the change in previous and new CTA authorizations.

f. The Army's objective is to field equipment/materiel with 100 percent logistics support, but each fielding assessment must be based on prevailing conditions. A MFA is part of the MFP or MFP that serves as a medium to negotiate the conditions for fielding and acceptance of the materiel by issuing and receiving MACOMs. Accordingly, the fielding conditions are known by the gaining

MACOM about 340 days before FUE when the MFA and MSP are returned to the fielding command. Every effort will be made to ensure that all elements of ILS, to include initial supply support, are fully supportable during the materiel fielding process. However, as HQDA establishes fielding priorities and equipment distribution and redistribution strategies, modifications to final MFP/MFPs may be required. The four levels of system/support package complexity used for further identification of Category I TPF are intended to be guidelines for determining the level of effort for both the fielding and gaining commands to accomplish TPF. The system/support package level of complexity for Category I TPF will be identified by the fielding command in the MON/MFP/MFA that is coordinated with the gaining commands.

4–14. Joint supportability assessment and call forward

a. Under TPF, the fielding and gaining commands will coordinate and agree on the final fielding/handoff schedule, before packages and end items are shipped to a staging site or gaining unit. The coordination and agreement will be accomplished not later than 90 days before FUED for outside the continental United States (OCONUS) fielding and not later than 60 days before FUED for CONUS fielding. The coordination will be called a joint supportability assessment and will address all problems or issues that were identified during the MRL coordination meeting at 210 days prior to the scheduled fielding. Specifically it is essential that gaining units know in advance of any shortages in the total package fielding, and gaining unit must be alerted to any technical, training, or ILS product shortcomings during the fielding process. For AMC–fielded systems, fielding commands will also ensure that the AMC LAO responsible for supporting the gaining unit, and AMC Europe and AMC Far East for USAREUR and EUSA fieldings, are advised of projected shortages/shortcomings as part of the MRL coordination and joint supportability assessments. Fielding commands as part of joint supportability assessment will advise gaining units of the status of the materiel release decision. This assessment will include information on the type of materiel release and, as required, information on issues to be resolved. Both commands will report on their readiness to conduct the fielding and will mutually agree that the projected package percent of fill, end item availability, personnel, and facility support is either adequate or inadequate to conduct the fielding scheduled. Either the final schedule will be agreed on or a new fielding date and supportability assessment date will be scheduled. If agreement is reached, this will serve as the approved call forward.

b. The supportability assessment will address all materiel, personnel, TMDE, STTE, facility, publications and training requirements needed for the fielding. The supportability assessment will identify any shortages/shortcomings. The reports from the LIF, previous coordination checklists and reports, and subsequent corrective and preparatory actions will be used to determine total system supportability.

c. Final details for deprocessing, inventory, and handoff will be agreed on prior to moving the materiel to staging or handoff sites.

d. For assessments with identified shortages/shortcomings, follow on joint supportability assessments will occur annually (or at the request of the gaining organization) to update the status of the total system supportability.

4–15. Handoff requirements in total package fielding

Handoff procedures will vary based on the level of system complexity and category of TPF. Handoff requirements will be identified and coordinated in the MON/MFP, MFA, and during fielding coordination meetings. The fielding and gaining command will coordinate and agree on the fielding command MFT requirement (if MFT is required or not). Subsequent coordination will specify the detailed materiel, personnel, TMDE, STTE, and facility requirements to be provided by the fielding and gaining commands. The entire handoff process will often have three distinct steps consisting of deprocessing, inventory, and handoff.

a. Deprocessing.

(1) Many items will not require any deprocessing other than taking them out of a container.

(2) Other items will be received at a unit or central staging site, be inspected, and be given a complete operational check. Instructions concerning staging site/unit personnel responsibilities for deprocessing will be provided and the method of deprocessing coordinated with staging site/unit personnel.

(3) Items with extensive deprocessing requirements due to complexity or density, will generally be deprocessed by an MFT (either government or contracted personnel). TMDE (general/special purpose) requiring calibration should be deprocessed through the supporting USATA TMDE Support Group element. The fielding command determines and provides for (or negotiates for) the necessary personnel, skills, facilities, equipment, tools and materiel needed for the task. Generally, the deprocessing will take place before the gaining command arrives for the inventory and actual handoff. If a central staging site or gaining command facility is needed for the deprocessing, all the arrangements must be coordinated, agreed on, and documented in the MFP/MFA or other prefielding coordination.

b. Joint Inventory.

(1) When MFTs are not used, the gaining command will assume inventory responsibility by processing the documentation provided with the materiel, and processing appropriate discrepancy documentation for any missing, damaged or defective materiel.

(2) When an MFT is used, a joint inventory of all materiel will be conducted. The joint inventory will be conducted by the handoff team and designated representatives of the gaining command. Arrangements for the inventory and the handoff will be coordinated between the fielding command (MFT or staging site personnel) and the gaining command personnel. It is critical to an effective joint inventory that the gaining MACOM POC coordinate the schedule and requirements with each subordinate gaining unit.

(3) The inventory will be conducted just prior to or in conjunction with the handoff.

(4) The date of the inventory will be mutually determined by the fielding and gaining commands in conjunction with the staging site, if the inventory is to be conducted at the staging site.

(5) It will be the responsibility of the fielding command to assure that all materiel is at the agreed–upon inventory site as close to the inventory date as possible to minimize storage costs and space requirements.

(6) The inventory will be complete when all shortages, damages, or defects are listed on the DA Form 5684–R and the report is signed by both fielding and gaining command representatives. How the additional items to replace shortages, damages or defects will be provided should be clearly documented (indicate whether follow–on minipackages or free–flow of the items can be expected, and anticipated shipping timeframes).

c. Handoff.

(1) Handoff of the materiel is accomplished when DA Form 5684–R is signed. Accountability for the fielded system and its support package will be transferred to the gaining command at that time.

(2) The gaining command processes the customer documentation provided to establish proper accountability.

d. Handoff requirements in TPF. Responsibilities for handoff requirements in TPF will vary based on system complexity and on whether a formal handoff is conducted by the fielding command as follows:

(1) When there is no formal handoff by the fielding command, the responsibilities will generally be divided as follows:

(a) The materiel developer will provide funding for the fielding command to requisition the end items and initial issue support items as identified on the MRL. The Reserve Components (RCs) will fund all DPP associated costs.

(b) The fielding command will request the starter set of publications from the U.S. Army Publications and Printing Command (USAPPC), ATTN: ASQZ–NV, ALEX VA 22331–0302.

(c) The fielding command will respond to documented shortages, discrepancies, or any problems reported by the gaining units.

(d) The gaining command will ensure that valid MTOE/TDA authorization documents are established in sufficient time to allow successful requisitioning by the fielding command for all authorized end items and support items.

(e) The gaining user units will assure that they have on hand all items identified on the MRL that will not be provided by the fielding command.

(f) Gaining commands and units will establish accountability for all materiel requisitioned by the fielding command using the documentation provided by the fielding command.

(g) The gaining command will perform all needed deprocessing, assembly, servicing, and marking required to put all equipment into operation.

(h) Gaining units will process all required TDRs, STRs, RODs, QDRs, EIRs, or warranty claims through proper channels. They will also fill out and submit, within 30 days of the fielding, a DA Form 5666–R per the instructions in paragraph 4–10.

(2) When a formal handoff is conducted by the fielding command, the responsibilities will generally be divided as follows:

(a) The materiel developer will provide funding for the fielding command to requisition end items and initial issue support items as identified on the MRL. The RCs will fund all DPP associated costs.

(b) The fielding command will request the starter set of publications from the U.S. Army Publications and Printing Command (USAPPC), ATTN: ASQZ–NV, ALEX VA 22331–0302.

(c) The MFT will conduct a joint inventory with the gaining command and accomplish deprocessing necessary for handoff to gaining units (this does not include unit markings, cleaning, or unit servicing like filling fuel tanks). The joint inventory will include all LIN identified items and national stock numbered items included in the MRL but will not include individual parts of sets, kits, and outfits.

(d) The MFT/NETT will provide NET in accordance with the NETP. The activity receiving TPF shipments will submit TDRs per AR 55–38, paragraph 1–4 *h* or RODs per AR 735–11–2, section VI, whenever shipping causes visible damage. The MFT will also process and submit all TDRs, RODs, QDRs, EIRs, or warranty claims identified while conducting inventory, deprocessing, handoff, or NET.

(e) For TPF packages with identified shortages, the fielding command will provide a complete shortage list and get–well plan to the gaining unit at the time of handoff. The fielding command will continue to track TPF shortages and provide annual status to the gaining unit until the shortage is filled or the gaining unit requirement for the item no longer exists.

(f) The gaining command will ensure valid MTOE/TDA authorization documents are established in sufficient time to allow requisitioning by the fielding command for the authorized end items and support items.

(g) The gaining units will ensure they have on hand all items identified on the MRL that will not be provided by the fielding command.

(h) The gaining units will establish accountability for all materiel provided by the fielding command using the documentation provided by the fielding command.

(i) The gaining command will also provide all facilities, personnel, materiel, and administrative support agreed to in the MFP, MFA, or during the fielding coordination meetings.

(j) The gaining command personnel will perform unit level deprocessing, cleaning, unit marking, servicing and filling of fuel tanks, etc., and operator preventive maintenance and checks. They will also submit a DA Form 5666–R, within 30 days after handoff, per the instructions in paragraph 4–10.

(k) The gaining command is responsible for ensuring gaining units are on pinpoint distribution for all applicable publication requirements above or in addition to the starter sets provided as part of the TPF package.

4–16. Total package fielding staging sites

a. Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is responsible for control, operation, funding and workloading of CONUS DLA central staging sites less the functions of new equipment training, deprocessing, and handoff. The DLA responsibility for TPF central staging sites applies to CONUS depots used as staging sites only and does not encompass OCONUS or gaining MACOM controlled staging sites. AMC–Europe (AMC–E) and Depot Support Activity Far East (DSAFE) operate OCONUS central staging sites.

b. Fielding commands and PEOs/PMs will provide a 2–year Depot Workload projection (except for medical materiel) to the UMFP, staging site, and DLA. AMC–E and DSAFE will be provided information for all OCONUS staging site requirements. Requirements that are to be satisfied by use of gaining MACOM sites will be identified and provided to DLA for information only. Any requirement for depot maintenance or supply support, whether Government or contractor, must be coordinated with IOC/DLA for utilization of existing depot facilities. Any additional facility requirement for contractor maintenance and supply support that can not be satisfied within existing IOC/DLA depot facilities will remain the responsibility of the fielding command. OCONUS TPF central sites will not be used for depot level maintenance and supply support.

c. The fielding command will coordinate with the gaining command to identify which existing OCONUS facility will be used. Details are then coordinated and agreed on directly between the fielder and the OCONUS staging site manager.

d. Storage/shipping depot(s) will ship vehicles in a ready–for–use condition direct to the staging site. End items located at storage depots or vendor's facilities will not be shipped to the UMFP for consolidation with the package. Shipment of these items will be coordinated by the fielding command to ensure their arrival at the staging site to meet established handoff dates.

4–17. Total package fielding materiel

a. TPF encompasses handoff of the primary materiel system and its support package that includes the following:

(1) The primary system with all component major items and associated basic issue items (BII).

(2) ASIOE and associated BII.

(3) Special tools and TMDE including ATE, test program sets, and interconnecting devices.

(4) COMSEC equipment is provided in a separate package through coordination between the fielding command and USACSLA. Classified COMSEC materiel will only be shipped to a designated COMSEC account.

(5) Computed and authorized initial issue spare/repair parts. Initial issue spare/repair parts will be computed for ASIOE if it is a first time issue to the unit, or if it is an increase in ASIOE density of 25 percent or greater.

(6) Special mission kits or equipment such as blackout or arctic kits.

(7) A starter set of technical publications, as negotiated with the fielding command and materiel developer and as specified in the MRL. (USAPPC will be notified of this action.)

(8) Customer documentation.

b. Under TPF, the fielding command is responsible for ensuring the successful fielding and initial supportability of the materiel system. The fielding command identifies all items required to initially support the system on an MRL. The MRL is coordinated with the gaining command at the times required by appendix D of DA Pam 700–142, as appropriate. Requisitioning of the items listed on the MRL will be accomplished as described below:

(1) When AMC is the fielding command, the following items will be identified in the MRL, but will be requisitioned by the gaining command:

(a) Bulk petroleum products and chemicals (Class III).

(b) Conventional ammunition (Class V).

(c) Additional authorizations list (AAL) items (discretionary).

(d) Medical materiel (Class VIII).

(e) The gaining command will cancel any previously submitted requisitions for items to be provided by the fielding command.

(2) When TSG is the fielding activity, the following items will be

identified in the MRL, but will be requisitioned by the gaining command:

(a) Bulk petroleum products and chemicals (Class III).

(b) Conventional ammunition (Class V).

(c) AAL items (discretionary).

(3) Although classes of supply in (1) and (2) above will be requisitioned by the gaining MACOM, they will be separately and clearly listed as a requirement on the total materiel requirements list. They will be coordinated by the fielding command with the gaining MACOM and appropriate commodity manager to ascertain if these items will be available at time of handoff. If items will not be available at handoff, coordination will determine whether the materiel system fielding will be delayed.

c. Initial support packages are prepared for organization/ AVUM and DS/AVIM based on the support list allowance computations (SLAC) process. Bench/shop stocks authorized for support level maintenance activities (DS/GS/AVIM) are not the responsibility of the fielder and will not be included as part of the initial TPF support package. Requirements in support of new maintenance, or relative to an increased density will be identified in the MRL for requisition use by the gaining command.

d. Unit activation's will be specifically identified and chartered by HQDA. The fielding command for a materiel system that drives a unit activation will accomplish all unit activation's driven by that system. TPF–A will include all items listed below and in *a* above:

(1) Authorized OSE with required support packages.

(2) Deployable CTA equipment, authorized by CTA 50–909, and required support packages will be part of the unit activation TPF fielding.

e. TPF unit conversions will be directed by DA and accomplished by the assigned fielding command. The fielding command will field the support items above based on the differences between the old series MTOE authorization and the new series MTOE authorization. However, the quantity of deployable CTA will be limited to only that quantity required for the increase in authorizations of end items being provided and the quantity of items required to support the authorized change in troop strength.

f. Generally, TPF handoff does not include local procurement (LP) items. The gaining command is responsible for funding and procuring LP items. The fielding command will only provide LP items when the items are system peculiar MTOE/TDA/CTA items (i.e., required only for the materiel system being fielded).

4–18. MRL

a. MRL is a comprehensive list prepared by a fielding command identifying all materiel and publications needed to support the fielding of a materiel system. The list will distinguish between those items to be provided by the fielding command and those that the gaining command must requisition for themselves. The MRL is compiled on DA Form 5682–R. A copy of DA Form 5682–R is provided at the back of DA Pam 700–142. This form may be locally reproduced or automated, provided that the necessary information is compiled from the DA Form 5682–R. Fielding commands may adjust spacing on DA Form 5682–R to meet the requirements of individual fieldings. However, the commands will ensure that the form data elements are included and the general formats are not altered. The MRL will be included as part of the materiel requirements coordination package used by the fielding command to accomplish the fielding coordination with the gaining command.

b. The MRL will be negotiated between the gaining and fielding commands to clearly identify the following:

(1) Primary system.

(2) ASIOE.

(3) OSE and deployable CTA.

(4) TMDE.

(5) STTE.

(6) Initial issue spare/repair parts.

(7) Special mission kits and outfits.

(8) Equipment technical publications (starter set).

(9) COMSEC requirements.

(10) Conventional ammunition (Class V).

(11) Petroleum and chemicals (Class III bulk and packaged).

(12) Medical materiel requirements (Class VIII).

(13) Additional authorizations list (AAL) items.

(14) List of recommended DS/GS/AVIM reparable spares and related shop stock requirements to support the maintenance mission.

(15) List of LP items needed. The gaining command is responsible for acquiring these items unless specifically provided by the fielding command (para 4–16 *f*).

c. The fielding command will prepare an MRL for coordination with the gaining command at the appropriate times prescribed in DA Pam 700–142, appendix D). This coordinated and signed document will be an agreement to substantiate the legitimate fielding requirements and to determine and substantiate fielding shortages as fielding progresses. The gaining command will be provided a copy of the signed MRL as part of the materiel requirements coordination process. Signatures of the fielding and gaining commands will be in blocks 1a and 7 respectively of DA Form 5682–R. Signatures of the fielding and gaining representatives will serve as acknowledgment of acceptance of MRL.

d. A supplemental MRL will be developed by the fielding command when the MTOE of the gaining unit changes between the signing of the initial MRL and day of handoff (as negotiated). Handoff of the materiel on the supplemental MRL will occur when the materiel becomes available.

4–19. Materiel Requirements Coordination

a. Conventional ammunition (Class V), bulk petroleum and chemicals (Class III), and medical materiel requirements will be listed separately on the MRL and will be requisitioned by the gaining command.

b. If TSG is the fielding command, the medical materiel will be provided by the fielder. Established DA/DOD supply procedures will be followed by the gaining command to obtain these items of supply.

c. Coordination will normally be accomplished by visit (mandatory for Category I Level 4 systems, TPF–A and TPF–C) or through written communication with the responsible gaining command personnel. The coordination meeting between fielding and gaining commands, when required, will be held 210 days prior to handoff date or at a mutually agreeable time. A DA Form 5681–R (Coordination Checklist and Report) will be used to ensure complete prefielding coordination. A copy of the form is provided at the back of DA Pam 700–142. It is the function of the fielding command's coordination action officer to coordinate and submit this checklist to the gaining command's POC and report at least 180 days prior to fielding and within 7 days of the coordination meeting.

d. The support for COMSEC materiel will be separately developed by USACSLA as a result of coordination with the fielding and gaining commands. COMSEC equipment will be provided in separate packages. Classified COMSEC materiel will only be shipped to a designated COMSEC account.

4–20. Fielding command TPF actions

a. The fielding command's functions under TPF are as follows:

(1) Coordinate with the CBTDEV, supporting commands, and project managers to identify the total materiel, facility, personnel, and training requirements in the MFP and provide annual workload forecasts to DLA for its subordinate activities per DA Pam 700–142. The coordination process for TPF by the fielding command will include coordination with other materiel developers. This is to ensure that separately fielded support items such as TMDE accomplish fielding milestones in a timeframe that ensure availability to meet the primary system's fielding schedule.

(2) Coordinate total materiel, facility, personnel, and training requirements with the gaining command to ensure gaining command preparedness and to determine the authorized end item increases and initial issue materiel to support the fielding.

(3) Program and budget funds to accomplish all scheduled TPF.

(4) Coordinate identification of unit materiel fielding points (UMFPs) and staging sites for the system with DLA, AMC Europe

or AMC Far East (if appropriate), and the gaining command. The fielding command will furnish disposition instructions for any TPF materiel on hand for over 1 year. A 1–year depot workload projection will be provided to the assigned UMFP, staging site, and IOC/DLA for each TPF system per the procedures outlined in DA Pam 700–142.

(5) Establish and provide instructions to the USAMC Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA), the UMFPs, staging sites, and the gaining commands for the project codes that will apply to each TPF.

(6) Requisition all end items, ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, Class IX and the starter set of publications to be provided by the fielding command.

(7) Establish and maintain accountability and visibility records for all total package assets until handoff.

(8) Provide a copy of all Class II and VII requisitions to the gaining unit property book officer within 30 days of requisitioning.

(9) Provide a starter set of technical publications as negotiated with the gaining command and specified in the MRL. The fielding command will notify USAPPC of this action. The organization responsible for TPF fielding will use the TPF budget line item number (BLIN) in the appropriate procurement appropriation to fund locally reproduced equipment publications for the starter set when publications are not available in the normal publication supply channels.

(10) Submit requests through HQ AMC (AMCLG–S) for ODCSOPS approval of OOD sequence issue of major items for TPF–A fieldings.

(11) Coordinate with USACSLA to ensure availability and arrange for COMSEC fielding as appropriate. Information obtained from fielding command coordination with USACSLA concerning COMSEC fielding will be provided to gaining units in a timely manner. This is to ensure timely fielding of related COMSEC. A designated COMSEC account will be established to receive any needed classified COMSEC materiel.

(12) Coordinate with USATA for load testing, calibration requirements, and NET personnel (as required). Medical NET personnel are coordinated through the USAMMA NET manager.

(13) Coordinate with the gaining command and appropriate commodity managers to ensure that adequate quantities of Class V, bulk Class III, and Class VIII will be available.

(14) Advise the gaining command of the percent of fill for the packages, and identify backordered items and give their expected date of availability. Obtain gaining command call forward concurrence prior to movement of materiel to the gaining command facility.

(15) Verify handoff schedules, locations, and support needs.

(16) Ensure that the gaining command understands the scope and duration of the services to be provided by the fielding command before, during, and after fielding to ensure user satisfaction.

(17) Provide shipping instructions to UMFPs, staging sites, storage depots, and/or contractors as appropriate. In the cases where systems must be installed, the fielding command will ship to the site of installation.

(18) Accomplish deprocessing to ensure that all materiel systems are operationally ready at the time of handoff (if used) as specified in the MFP.

(19) Prepare the customer documentation package in appropriate user system format. Prepare joint inventory documentation to include a listing of shortage items owed to the customer. Conduct a joint inventory of all packages with the user before handoff (if used).

(20) Provide assistance to the gaining units and supporting materiel management centers (MMCs) to ensure establishment of user receipt, asset accountability, and visibility records for all total package fielding materiel. Assist and ensure that all DA Forms 2408 are completed as required by AR 710–3, paragraphs 3–2, 4–1, 5–2, and 7–1 *b*; DA Pam 738–750, paragraph 5–6; and DA Pam 738–751, paragraph 1–5 *c*.

(21) Assure that TDRs, STRs, and RODs from receipt at staging or handoff sites are submitted through proper channels and summarized in MFT after–action reports.

(22) Prepare and submit through proper channels QDRs and EIRs resulting from deprocessing, handoff, and NET, and summarize them in MFT after–action reports.

(23) Use DA Forms 2407 to request and document all repairs and fixes required during deprocessing, handoff, and NET. Summarize the maintenance in the MFT after–action report.

(24) Track initial fielding discrepancies and deficiencies so they can be monitored, analyzed, and summarized by—

(a) Receiving unit UIC and support unit DODAAC.

(b) End item national stock number (NSN).

(c) Fielding command and managing activity.

(d) Geographical area and gaining MACOM.

(25) Submit draft lessons learned to the ILS lessons learned program, and initiate corrective actions to preclude recurrence of the same problems in subsequent fieldings.

(26) Identify in the MRL a definitive listing of any needed AWRPS caretaker stocks.

(27) Coordinate with the supporting and gaining commands to ensure the NET requirements for all systems involved in the fielding are coordinated and accomplished.

(28) Continue to track the status of TPF shortages until the shortage is filled or the gaining unit no longer requires the item. Fielding commands will—

(a) Revalidate all backordered TPF shortages with the gaining unit no later than 1 year after package handoff to ensure the requirement(s) still exist.

(b) Provide status of TPF shortages to the gaining unit at least annually until the shortage is filled or the gaining unit requirement no longer exists.

(29) Provide LP items as part of TPF handoff only when the LP items are MTOE/TDA/CTA, system peculiar, not commercially available on a local purchase basis.

(30) Forward a copy of all materiel fielding after–action reports to the addressees provided in paragraph 4–9 *b*.

(31) Notify gaining units that are to receive a Category I, Level 1 or 2 TPF without a MFT when shipment of the total package is directed. Fielding commands and DLA will ensure that every TPF shipping directive and TPF shipping confirmation message has the gaining unit as an information addressee. (See DA Pam 700–142.)

(32) Fielding commands will include DA Form 5666–R guidance/procedure as part of the fielding coordination process through the fielding documentation.

(33) Provide a complete shortage list and get–well plan to the gaining unit at the time of handoff.

b. For conventional ammunition items only, the fielding command will—

(1) Ensure ammunition requirements are identified in the MFP.

(2) Coordinate with the appropriate MACOM to verify that the suballocations cover training and initial issue quantities.

(3) Advise the appropriate MACOM of the level of war reserve stocks available (in days of supply) to support all weapons fielded to date. The U.S. AMC Armament and Chemical Acquisition and Logistics Activity, Rock Island, IL, will assist as required.

4–21. Gaining command TPF actions

a. Gaining command functions under TPF are as follows:

(1) Coordinate with the CBTDEV/trainer and fielding command to determine the materiel, facility, personnel, and training requirements, and schedules needed to be met for the system fielding to each gaining unit.

(2) Publish valid HQDA approved MTOE/TDA authorization documents in sufficient time to allow requisitioning by the fielding command. (See table B–2, 340–day milestone.)

(3) Submit an MSP 340 days prior to FUED.

(4) Program, budget for, and requisition all bulk petroleum and chemicals (Class III), conventional ammunition (Class V), medical materiel (Class VIII), and LP items which are not system peculiar to support the fielding. (If TSG is the fielder, TSG will provide Class VIII.)

(5) Submit publication requisitions (DA Form 4569 (USAPPC

Requisition Code Sheet)) to receive the new and additional publications needed due to the system fielding.

(6) Verify and coordinate the handoff schedules, locations, and all personnel and materiel support to be provided by the gaining command.

(7) Identify in the MSP any unique installation support requirements such as radiation country clearance and caretaker requirements for AWRPS fieldings.

(8) Requisition caretaker stocks.

b. During fielding the gaining command will—

(1) Provide the required personnel, materiel, MHE, facilities, and tools to assist in the deprocessing and handoff as agreed to in the MFP/MFA and prefielding coordination meetings.

(2) Perform unit level deprocessing of materiel such as cleaning, unit marking, fueling, and operator checks and maintenance.

(3) Have personnel with proper authorization sign joint inventory forms and post necessary receipt and other accounting documentation at all appropriate levels. Complete DA Form 2408–9 (Equipment Control Record) on all required equipment.

(4) Fill out and turn in, through the appropriate channels, the DA Form 5666–R. Fill out and turn in through appropriate channels any TDRs, RODs, QDRs/EIRs, STRs or warranty claims that are appropriate.

(5) Provide administrative and clerical support to fielding command MFTs as identified and agreed to in the MFP/MFA.

(6) Provide appropriate personnel to receive NET from the NETT.

4–22. Customer documentation

a. A special feature of TPF is the customer documentation prepared and provided by the fielding command for each item of materiel to be handed off. The documentation package of transactions is tailored to each DODAAC receiving materiel as part of a TPF. The documents are prepared in the specific format of the retail accounting system at each receiving DODAAC. A memorandum of instruction (MOI) will accompany each document package to help ensure the documents are processed in the right cycle and in the needed sequence to establish proper accountability and audit trail of all materiel received. The fielding command is responsible for ensuring that instructions for the customer documentation are provided (DA Pam 700–142, app G).

b. When MFTs are involved in handoff of materiel, they may assist the gaining units in processing the documentation provided. The documents provided by the fielding command for each item of supply received will be processed. Documents provided for materiel not received will be retained by or returned to the MFT. Follow–on packages of materiel will also require documentation prepared by the fielding command. When an MFT is present, the MFT will take copies of the DD Form 1348–1 (DOD Single Line Item Release/ Receipt Document) and D6S cards to the supply support activity (SSA) for the Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply (SAILS) system processing and subsequent reporting to the CBS–X.

c. When no MFT is present for a TPF, the documentation provided will be processed for all materiel received in accordance with the accompanying instructions. Any documents for materiel not received will be retained and processed when the materiel is received unless new documentation is provided by the fielding command.

d. See DA Pam 700–142, appendix G for customer documentation preparation instructions and formats for each retail accounting system.

4–23. Exceptions

The MATDEV will determine the necessity (i.e., 25 percent or greater change in components or a radical change to support requirements) of TPF for the following:

a. Materiel systems with a different NSN but same line item number (LIN) that are fielded to fill a replenishment requirement or an increased authorization.

b. Modification work orders (MWOs) and kits for systems currently on hand in a field unit.

c. Modifications (previously called product improvement programs or materiel changes).

d. CTA/discretionary items, except for deployable CTA as outlined in CTA 50–909 (authorized only for unit activation's or conversions; and which are equipment driven, not force modernization driven; e.g., Patriot and MLRS).

e. War reserves and non–AWRPS operational projects.

f. Nuclear ordnance materiel.

g. Security assistance programs.

h. Army systems to non–Army users.

i. Conventional munitions.

j. Most minor software updates.

Section III
Fielding Guidelines

4–24. Initial stockage for materiel fielding

a. Initial fielding of end items of equipment and its support items to each level will be limited to those authorized by MTOE, TDA, CTA, or joint table of allowances (JTA).

b. Initial fielding stockage of spare/repair parts for the materiel system and its ASIOE are described in DA Pam 700–142.

c. Supply support using the "sparing to availability" concept is the standard method for all Army systems. This concept provides for the development of supply support of essential spare/repair parts in sufficient range and quantity to support a required or directed operational availability (Ao). The essential parts selected for stockage under this concept are not limited to parts that are expected to become demand supported.

4–25. Materiel fielding milestones

a. Key milestones for materiel fielding are listed in DA Pam 700–142, appendix D. Fielding milestones beginning with the MON will be included and tracked in the AMMS. Instructions for establishing and maintaining the AMMS records are provided in DA Pam 700–26.

b. The milestones to be followed for most system fieldings are listed in DA Pam 700–142, appendix D. The fielding milestones to be tracked begin with MON 240 days before the production contract award (780 days prior to the FUED, assuming 18 months or 540 days for production lead time). This initial coordination is keyed to the contract award date to ensure that gaining MACOM requirements can be adequately reflected in the provisions of the production contract. All milestones occurring after the contract award will be keyed to the FUED/handoff date. The gaining MACOM begins using the new system at FUED for unit level operational training in preparation for initial operational capability (IOC).

c. The milestones for the formal materiel fielding process for Army nondevelopmental items (NDI) are as listed in DA Pam 700–142, appendix D. The milestone schedule provides guidelines for the worst case scenario for a program allowing only 12 months (6 months to contract award and 6 more months to FUED). These milestones are intended to serve as a guideline and should be adjusted accordingly for schedules allowing more time than the 12 months depicted in appendix D. Any milestones that can be accomplished ahead of the schedule should be, and the accomplished date should be indicated in the AMMS. The milestones tracked and basic coordination needed to field a supportable NDI in less time are fundamentally the same. However, to accomplish the fielding in less time will require the usage of the most expeditious methods available. Message traffic is encouraged to minimize coordination time. Telephonic and face–to–face coordination is also encouraged provided that there is follow–up documentation. The following key points must be stressed to accomplish a successful short lead time NDI fielding:

(1) Initial coordination (an MON and/or draft MFP and proposed MSP) before contract award remains a requirement and will be accomplished.

(2) The draft MFP and proposed MSP must be as complete and accurate as possible to result in a satisfactory production contract.

(3) All ILS elements must be considered and included to provide adequate cost projections prior to contract award.

(4) Negotiation of responsibilities/actions in the MFA should begin immediately after the contract is awarded.

d. When deviations from the prescribed milestone schedules in appendix D are necessary, they must be agreed upon in the early coordination (MON/MFP) between the fielding and gaining commands. All care and effort should be used to establish realistic schedules that can be met by the participants to minimize the need for resource reprogramming due to schedule slippages. All milestones in the AMMS that deviate from the prescribed guidelines will be documented with a narrative statement at each appropriate milestone event in the AMMS. The milestones in the AMMS will be updated quarterly to accurately reflect the latest fielding schedules.

4–26. Out–of–DAMPL (OOD)

a. Out–of–DAMPL requests for AMC supported systems in support of TPFs will be submitted to HQDA (DAMO–ODR). OOD requests should be prepared as a memorandum identifying the primary weapon system being fielded, fielding or activation, date, unit name, UIC, and the MTOE number. If claimants are willing to accept substitute LINs or specific LINs in lieu of authorized LINs, data elements for substitute items should be provided and the OOD request should state the items for which the claimant has approved substitution.

b. The following data elements must be provided for each item to facilitate OOD processing:

(1) Line item number (LIN).

(2) Nomenclature.

(3) National stock number (NSN).

(4) Unit identification code (UIC).

(5) Equipment readiness code (ERC).

(6) Document number/quantity.

(7) Wholesale asset ownership/purpose code.

(8) Issuable wholesale Assets (Condition Code A and B) on hand.

(9) Inventory control point routing identifier code. It should be noted that only the total amount of condition code A and B wholesale on–hand assets will be considered by HQDA for OOD purposes.

c. OOD requests for ERC B and C items will not be routinely processed unless accompanied by justification that describes negative impact on unit effectiveness resulting from nonavailability of ERC B and C items. Justification for ERC B and C items should address impacts on an item–by–item basis. Requests for ERC B and C item OOD in support of APACHE, PATRIOT and MLRS unit activation's/conversions are exempt from the justification requirement.

d. Upon completion of OOD review at HQDA, a joint ODCSOPS/ODCSLOG message notifies LOGSA – Major Item Information Center (MIIC) and cognizant NICPs of the review results. In routine instances, LOGSA MIIC adjusts Equipment Release Priority System products accordingly. When an immediate release is warranted, HQDA telephonically notifies item managers of the review results.

e. The materiel fielding activity responsible for executing the unit activation/conversion will submit a projected equipment on hand (EOH) assessment not later than 135 days prior to scheduled first unit equipped date (FUED). The report will be used by the HQDA Force Validation Committee (FVC) to assess the impact of the projected equipment shortages on unit activation/conversion scheduling. HQDA (DAMO–ODR) will notify the fielding activity and HQ AMC (AMCLG–S) when the OOD process is authorized in support of a unit activation/conversion. The assessment should be submitted to HQDA (DAMO–ODR) and should contain the following data as a minimum:

(1) Total number of LINs required to execute activation/conversion at applicable (C–2/C–3) readiness level.

(2) Total number of LINs that are projected to have shortages at FUED and a breakout of shortage LINs/quantities.

(3) Total number of LINs that are projected to have shortages at FUED +90 days and a breakout of projected shortage LINs/quantities.

(4) Total number of LINs that are projected to have shortages at FUED +180 days and a breakout of projected shortage LINs/quantities.

4–27. Modification Work Order Fielding Plan (MWOFP)

MWOFPs are authorized documents to develop an agreement to field and install MWO kits on fielded systems. Policy and procedures for the MWOFPs are in AR 750–10.

4–28. Materiel developer commitment to user satisfaction

a. Army materiel developers are committed to fielding systems that meet user needs and expectations and to standing behind those systems to ensure user satisfaction. This commitment will include services as mutually agreed upon as part of the fielding documentation, the MFP, and the MFA. The services provided will not downgrade or otherwise compromise the combat self–sufficiency or readiness of the gaining commands. The commitment by the developer/fielder will be restricted to the time period prior to the handoff of the total materiel system. The time to accomplish handoff will vary with the complexity of the system. Handoff will be concurrent with the transfer of accountability from the fielder to each gaining unit. The services provided in this commitment can include the following:

(1) Cost–effective equipment warranties when available from the contractor.

(2) Replacement of missing or defective assemblies or parts to include those not covered by contractor warranty prior to handoff.

(3) A materiel fielding team.

(4) NET accomplished prior to, or concurrent with, handoff.

b. The lead materiel developer, materiel manager, or item manager will provide a new equipment training support package (NETSP) that will include, but not be limited to major assemblies, components, repair parts, special tools, GP and SP TMDE, and technical publications. The NETSP will be provided on a timely basis to support TPF and ensure the quality and completeness of training.

c. Subsequent to handoff, the USAMC LAOs are available to provide in–theater assistance for AMC–supported systems. (Uses for logistics assistance personnel are found in AR 700–4, paragraph 2–2). This includes assistance to the user in obtaining resolution of contractor warranty problems. Additional AMC or contractor personnel may be available for extended in–theater assistance. Such additional assistance will require senior officer approval from both the fielding and gaining commands and HQDA funding and control. The duration of such additional assistance will be precisely addressed in the MFP/MFA or a subsequent MOA between the fielding and gaining command and will be approved by HQDA.

(Letterhead)

Memorandum of Materiel Fielding Agreement Between Fielding Command and Gaining Command

SUBJECT: Materiel Fielding Agreement for ***(subject)***

1. Purpose. This MFA documents concurrence of the ***(fielding command)*** and the ***(gaining MACOM)*** in the final MFP as the primary governing document in the fielding of the ***(materiel system)*** to the ***(gaining MACOM)*** .

2. Scope. This MFA becomes a part of the final MFP upon signature by the authorized representatives of the fielding command and the gaining MACOM. It applies to all fieldings of the system to this MACOM unless otherwise stated herein, or if this MFA is superseded.

3. Policies and responsibilities. All initial fieldings of ***(materiel system)*** to ***(gaining MACOM)*** units will be accomplished using the TPF methods and procedures of AR 700–142, as outlined in the MFP.

a. The fielding command will identify and provide the major services, functions, and actions to be completed by the fielding command during the fielding operation.

b. The gaining command will identify and provide the personnel, facilities, services, skills, transportation costs, and actions the gaining units will need to support the fielding operation.

c. Be sure to include a statement regarding the requirement for the NET associated with the fielding, as well as security agreement needs, system acceptance criteria, and the expected duration of the initial support of all participants. Agreed on feedback provisions such as MFT After–Action Reports, gaining command fielding evaluations, readiness reporting requirements, and sample data collection requirements need to be clearly listed or referenced.

4. Issues. Identify all open issues and the agreed upon plans for their correction. List separately any issues required to be resolved prior to fielding. List the name, rank, and telephone number of the point of contact person responsible for resolving that issue.

(Signature block)
(Fielding Command POC)
(Date)

(Signature block)
(Gaining Command POC)
(Date)

(Signature block)
(PEO/PM/MATDEV)
(Date)

Figure 4-1. Guidance for developing materiel fielding agreements

Chapter 5
Materiel Transfers

Section I
Planning and Documentation

5–1. Intra–MACOM and displaced system transfers

a. Policy and procedures for Intra–MACOM equipment transfer are detailed in AR 750–1, paragraph 4–6.

b. Displaced system transfer actions will be in compliance with the policy and procedures as above and the following requirements:

(1) ILS planning to support MDEF.
(2) Materiel transfer planning as documented in a MTP.
(3) Materiel transfer team.
(4) Fielding of displaced systems.
(5) Displaced equipment training (DET).

5–2. Transfer planning and documentation requirements

a. Intra–MACOM transfer. When a system is transferred within a MACOM, normal intra–MACOM redistribution procedures are used. The planning, programming, budgeting as well as coordination and reallocation of resources is done within the MACOM. Responsibilities, policies, and procedures are delegated to the individual MACOMs.

b. Displaced system transfer. Displaced systems are designated, based on fielding and resource impacts, and published by HQDA (DALO–SMR/DAMO–FDR) in an annual listing of displaced and replaced systems approved for transfer between MACOMs.

(1) Displaced systems will be identified in the AMIM and the MFP of the new and/or modified system causing the displacement.

(2) Displaced system transfers will be planned, coordinated, and executed by an MTP or if appropriate an MOA.

(3) When the gaining MACOM is the RC, different support structures may drive the need for additional STTE, TMDE, training, spare/repair parts, and ASIOE.

(4) When the losing MACOM is the RC, the requirements of DODD 1225.6 will apply.

c. Replaced and excess equipment. Generally, replaced and excess equipment is designated critical or noncritical. HQDA will determine redistribution priorities for critical replaced and excess items. HQDA redistributes items by Army order of precedence or via inclusion in TAEDP/ERPS. Non–critical excess items will be redistributed per AR 710–2, paragraph 4–37*b*.

5–3. ILS planning in support of displaced system transfer

a. The principles and techniques of ILS management will be applied to plan, track, and evaluate the transfer of displaced systems to ensure delivery of complete and fully supportable materiel systems.

(1) The ILS process for displaced systems will be tailored based on the complexity and condition of the system, the logistics impact on the gaining command, and other known support considerations. All ILS elements, with the exception of those that are unique to the acquisition process (i.e. design influence, standardization/interoperability, technical data), will be considered in executing system support and MDEF.

(2) Special tools and test equipment, test measurement, and diagnostic equipment peculiar to the displaced system will be transferred per disposition instructions provided for the system to support MDEF.

(3) The designated system manager plans and coordinates support activities, similar to those undertaken on new and/or modified systems, between the losing and gaining command to ensure logistic support of the displaced system during MDEF.

5–4. Tracking displaced system milestones

Applicable milestones, beginning with the initial MTP and all subsequent fielding milestones as listed in DA Pam 700–142, appendix D will be tailored to facilitate the transfer process for displaced systems. Displaced systems will be identified in the AMIM and the MFP of the system causing the displacement. Transfers between MACOMs will be planned, coordinated, and executed by an MTP or MOA. An MOA may be used in lieu of the MTP if the gaining MACOM already uses and supports the system.

Section II
Displaced Systems Transfer, Fielding, and Training

5–5. Materiel transfer planning in support of displaced system transfer

a. A formal MTP will be prepared by the losing command as shown below. The MTP will be coordinated with HQDA (DALO–SMM), WASH DC 20310–0500. The gaining command, supporting commands, and all ILS will participant is the coordination.

(1) The MTPs will contain all applicable elements of an MFP as described in paragraph 4–5.

(2) The MTP will be developed concurrently with the MFP for the system causing the displacement.

(3) The MTP will be coordinated between the losing and gaining commands.

b. An MOA may be used in lieu of the MTP when conditions described in DA Pam 700–142, chapter 4 are met.

c. The gaining MACOM will provide an MSP (facility, materiel, and personnel information) to the supporting command, to assist in determining the resources needed to support the transfer.

d. An MTA similar to an MFA will be signed by the losing and gaining commands. The MTA commits the commands to the plans, schedules, procedures, and responsibilities to execute the transfer as specified in the MTP and MTA.

e. Displaced systems will be identified in the MON for the new and/or modified materiel system. A Displaced system MON will accompany or precede the MTP. The content of the MTP will be adapted to the complexity and condition of the displaced system and the needs of the gaining MACOM. The MACOM gaining the displaced system will prepare mission support plans in response to a MTP, or if requested by a MON (MSPs are discussed in para 4–6.)

f. Displaced systems will meet the equipment transfer standard, as stated in AR 750–1, paragraph 4–6, prior to transfer to a gaining command.

5–6. Funding for displaced systems

Modified displaced equipment fielding (cascading) is a redistribution of an existing Army capability (previously fielded from the production line) from one organizational element to another (normally from MACOM to MACOM). This equipment may be new to the gaining unit, but it is not new to the Army. These redistribution's of the equipment, after initial fielding, are an Army sustaining responsibility to be funded from the Army operation and maintenance accounts (i.e. OMA, OMAR, OMARNG). The functional element charged with the fielding mission, the system manager, (PEO/PM or MSC with management responsibility) is responsible for programming and budgeting the appropriate O&M funding. As with TPF, MDEF will provide a total package of materiel, including needed DET requirements to successfully operate and maintain the redistributed equipment when it reaches the using units.

5–7. Fielding of displaced systems

a. Equipment and support package complexity, capabilities of losing and gaining MACOMs, schedules, and resource availability will be considered prior to fielding displaced systems to RC units.

b. A coordinated MTP will identify all agreements and appropriate information required to accomplish the fielding.

5–8. Materiel transfer team

The need for and functions of materiel transfer team (MTT) will be dependent upon the complexity of the system/support being provided to the gaining MACOM. MTT functions, as determined and agreed to in the MTA, will be stated in the MTP and performed by either the losing or gaining command. If requested, the supporting command can provide assistance on a reimbursable basis.

5–9. Displaced equipment training (DET)

a. The need for DET will be determined by mutual agreement between the DET trainers. This is based on the extent of training required to ensure the effective use, maintenance, and support of the displaced system. The DET trainers are as follows:

(1) TRADOC for Active Component units.

(2) Forces Command (FORSCOM) and the U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) for USAR units.

(3) The Chief National Guard Bureau (NGB) for ARNG.

(4) TSG. The TSG will develop DET requirements for both USAR and ARNG units.

b. Specific requirements and responsibilities for DET are contained in AR 350–35, chapter 3.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 40–60
Policies and Procedures for the Acquisition of Medical Materiel. (Cited in para 3–3a(1).)

AR 70–1
Army Acquisition Policy. (Cited in paras 1–4a, 2–14, 3–3a(1), 3–6a, 3–6j, 3–6l, and 3–7a(4).)

AR 73–1
Test and Evaluation Policy. (Cited in para 2–13.)

AR 385–16
System Safety Engineering and Management. (Cited in paras 2–8a(6) and 3–5f.)

AR 700–127
Integrated Logistic Support (ILS). (Cited in paras 2–8a(4), 2–10b, 3–4, and 3–6l.)

AR 700–129
Management and Execution of Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) Program for Multiservice Acquisitions. (Cited in para 3–7a(2).)

AR 750–1
Army Materiel Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations. (Cited in paras 2–8a(16)(c) and 5–1a.)

DA Pam 5–25
Army Modernization Information Memorandum. (Cited in para 4–2b.)

DA Pam 700–26
Acquisition Management Milestone System. (Cited in paras 2–10b, 3–4, and 4–24a.)

DA Pam 700–142
Instructions for Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer. (Cited in paras 2–8b(2), 2–11c, 3–8c/d, 4–4a, 4–5, 4–10a, 4–17a, 4–18c, 4–19a(1)/(4) and (31), 4–21a and d, and 5–5b.)

Section II
Related Publications

AR 25–1
The Army Information Management Program

AR 25–30
The Army Integrated Publishing and Printing Program

AR 40–10
Health Hazard Assessment Program in Support of the Army Materiel Acquisition Decision Process

AR 55–38
Reporting of Transportation Discrepancies in Shipments

AR 55–355
Defense Traffic Management Regulation

AR 70–47
Engineering for Transportability

AR 200–1
Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 200–2
Environmental Effects of Army Actions

AR 350–35
Army Modernization Training

AR 350–38
Training Devices Policies and Management

AR 380–19
Information Systems Security

AR 602–2
Manpower and Personnel Integration (MANPRINT) in the Materiel Acquisition Process

AR 700–4
Logistic Assistance Program

AR 700–140
Reserve Components Dedicated Equipment Distribution Program

AR 710–1
Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

AR 710–2
Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level

AR 710–3
Asset and Transaction Reporting System

AR 725–50
Requisitioning, Receipt and Issue System

AR 735–11–2
Reporting of Item and Packaging Discrepancies

AR 750–10
Modification of Materiel

AR 750–43
Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment

CTA 50–909
Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment Program

DA Pam 700–30
Logistics Control Activity (LCA) Information and Procedures

DA Pam 738–750
Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS)

DA Pam 738–751
Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System-Aviation

DODD 1225.6
Equipping the Reserve Forces

DODI 4140.42
Determination of Requirements for Secondary Item Spare and Repair Parts Through The Demand Development Period

DODD 5000.1
Defense Acquisition

DODI 5000.2
Defense Acquisition Management Policies and Procedures

TB 380–41
Security Procedures for Safeguarding, Accounting and Supply Control of COMSEC Materiel

TB 700–2
Department of Defense Explosives Hazard Classification Procedures

Section III
Prescribed Forms

DA Form 5106–R
Mission Support Plan (MSP). (Prescribed in para 4–6a.)

DA Form 5666–R
Gaining Command Fielding Evaluation. (Prescribed in para 2–11m.)

DA Form 5681–R
Coordination Checklist and Report. (Prescribed in para 4–18c.)

DA Form 5682–R
Materiel Requirements List. (Prescribed in para 4–9a(5).)

DA Form 5684–R
Joint Inventory Report. (Prescribed in paras 4–8b(5).)

Section IV
Referenced Forms

DD Form 1348–1
DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document

DA Form 2404
Equipment Inspection and Management Work Schedule

DA Form 2407
Maintenance Request

DA Form 2408–9
Equipment Control Record

DA Form 4569
USAPPC Requisition Sheet

SF Form 361
Transportation Discrepancy Report

SF Form 364
Report of Discrepancy

SF Form 368
Product Quality Deficiency Report

Appendix B
Management Control Evaluation Checklist

B–1. Function
Materiel Release

B–2. Purpose
To assist Materiel Developers and supporting major subordinate commands in evaluating their key management controls. It is *not* intended to cover *all* controls.

B–3. Instructions
Answers must be based on the actual testing of controls (e.g., document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, or sampling). Answers that indicate control problems must be explained (and corrective action indicated) in supporting documentation. These controls must be evaluated in accordance with the schedule in the Management Control Plan. **Key management controls are those highlighted in bold typeface below.**

B–4. Test Questions
a. Does the materiel being considered for release fall within the scope of the release process?

b. **Have the materiel release prerequisites (AR 700–142) been met and documented for the materiel considered for release with copies provided to appropriate participants?**

c. If a conditional release has been requested, has a get–well plan been prepared that addresses each condition that precludes full release?

d. Does the get–well plan describe the circumstances of the problem or issue, the interim means of support, and the projected date when the conditions(s) will be corrected?

e. If a conditional release is requested, does the release documentation package contain a Users Acceptance Statement?

f. **If a conditional release is requested, does the release documentation package contain an urgency of need statement signed by a general officer from the gaining command?**

B–5. Supersession
This checklist supersedes the checklist for AR 700–142, Materiel Release previously published in DA Cir 11–91–2. For assistance in responding to questions, contact the functional proponent.

B–6. Comments
Help make this a better tool for evaluating the materiel release process. Submit comments to HQDA functional proponent: DALO–SMM, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF LOGISTICS, 500 ARMY PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, DC 20310–0500

Appendix C
Management Control Evaluation Checklist

C–1. Function
Materiel Fielding

C–2. Purpose
To assist Materiel Developer/Fielding command in evaluating their key management controls. It is *not* intended to cover *all* controls.

C–3. Instructions
Answers must be based on the actual *testing* of controls (e.g., document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, or sampling). Answers that indicate control problems must be explained (and corrective action indicated) in supporting documentation. These controls *must* be evaluated in accordance with the schedule in the Management Control Plan. **Key management controls are those highlighted in bold typeface below.**

C–4. Test Questions
a. Has the Memorandum of Notification (MON) for the materiel system been prepared and provided to the gaining command?

b. **Has a Materiel Fielding Plan (MFP) been prepared and coordinated in accordance with DA Pam 700–142?**

c. Has a complete Mission Support Plan (MSP) been prepared by the gaining command and submitted to the fielding command?

d. **Has a separate Materiel Fielding Agreement (MFA) been prepared and coordinated with each gaining MACOM?**

e. Is the materiel fielder providing a Materiel Fielding Team (MFT)?

f. Have handoff requirements been identified and coordinated in the MFP/MFA?

g. Has the fielding command identified all items required to initially support the system on the Materiel Requirements List?

h. **Is the initial fielding of end items of equipment to each level limited to those authorized by MTOE, TDA, CTA, or joint table of allowances?**

i. **Was a joint inventory performed by MFT (if applicable) with gaining command and DA Form 5684–R (Joint Inventory Report) signed by representatives from both fielding and gaining commands?**

j. **Did the fielding command indicate missing, defective, and damaged items on Joint Inventory Report (DA Form 5684–R)?**

C–5. Supersession

This checklist supersedes the checklist for AR 700–142, Materiel Fielding previously published in DA Cir 11–91–2. For assistance in responding to questions, contact the functional proponent.

C–6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating materiel fielding. Submit comment to HQDA functional proponent: DALO–SMM, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF LOGISTICS, 500 ARMY PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, DC 20310–0500

Appendix D
Management Control Evaluation Checklist

D–1. Materiel Transfer

D–2. Purpose

To assist losing and gaining commands in evaluating their key management controls. It is *not* intended to cover *all* controls.

D–3. Instructions

Answers must be based on the actual testing of controls (e.g., document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, or sampling). Answers that indicate control problems must be explained (and corrective action indicated) in supporting documentation. These controls must be evaluated in accordance with the schedule in the Management Control Plan. **Key management controls are those highlighted in bold typeface below.**

D–4. Test Questions

a. **Is the replaced equipment being redistributed within the supply support activities geographic area to fill shortages for authorized equipment?**

b. If local shortages do not exist, has the replaced excess equipment been reported through channels to the managing national inventory control point (NICP) for appropriate disposition instructions as coordinated with HQDA?

c. Is the replaced system being transferred within a MACOM?

d. If transferred within a MACOM, are normal intra–MACOM redistribution procedures being used?

e. **Was a Materiel Transfer Plan prepared for the MACOM to MACOM transfer of the redistributed system?**

D–5. Supersession

This checklist supersedes the checklist for AR 700–142, Materiel Transfer previously published in DA Cir 11–91–2. For assistance in responding to questions, contact the functional proponent.

D–6. Comments

Help make this a better tool. Submit comments to HQDA functional proponent: DALO–SMM, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF LOGISTICS, 500 ARMY PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, DC 20310–0500

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AYE
Army Acquisition Executive

AWOL
additional authorization list

EKED
acquisition category

AMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMIM
Army Modernization Information Memorandum

AMMS
Acquisition Management Milestone System

AMSAA
U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity

Ao
operational availability

AOP
Army order of precedence

ARNG
Army National Guard

ASA(FM)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management)

ASA(RDA)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition)

ASIOE
associated support items of equipment

ATE
automatic test equipment

AVIM
aviation intermediate maintenance

AVUM
aviation unit maintenance

AWRPS
army war reserve prepositioned sets

BII
basic issue items

BLIN
budget line item number

BOIP
basis–of–issue plan

CBTDEV
combat developer

CCI
controlled cryptographic item

CCSS
Commodity Command Standard System

CLS
contractor logistic support (known as life–cycle contractor support (LCCS))

COE
Chief of Engineers

COEI
component of end item

COMSEC
communications security

CONUS
continental United States

CTA
common table of allowances

DA
Department of the Army

DAMPL
Department of the Army master priority list

DAMWO
Department of the Army modification work order

DCSLOG
Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DCSOPS
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DCSPER
Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DDR
defense distribution region

DESCOM
U.S. Army Depot System Command (now IOC)

DET
displaced equipment training

DETP
displaced equipment training plan

DLA
Defense Logistics Agency

DOD
Department of Defense

DODAAC
Department of Defense activity address code

DOS
days of supply

DOT&E
Director of Operational Test and Evaluation

DPP
directed procurement program

DRMO
Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office

DS
direct support

DSS
direct support system

DSU
direct support unit

E–date
effective date

EIR
equipment improvement recommendation

EMD
engineering and manufacturing development

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal

EOH
equipment on hand

ERC
equipment readiness code

ERPS
equipment release priority system

EUSA
Eighth U.S. Army

FC
fielding command

FMMP
force modernization master plan

FORSCOM
U.S. Army Forces Command

FOT&E
follow–on operational test and evaluation

FUE
first unit equipped

FUED
first unit equipped date

FVC
Force Validation Committee

GC
gaining command

GS
general support

GSA
General Services Administration

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IAR
independent assessment report

ICS
interim contractor support

IEP
independent evaluation plan

IER
independent evaluation report

ILS
integrated logistic support

ILSP
integrated logistic support plan

IMPL
interim mandatory parts list

INSCOM
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

IOC
initial operational capability/Industrial Operations Command (formerly DESCOM)

IOL
initial operating level

I.O.U.
I owe you

IPD
issue priority designator

IPR
in–process review

ISC
U.S. Army Information Systems Command

IV&V
independent verification and validation

JILSP
joint integrated logistic support plan

JMOA
joint memorandum of agreement

JTA
joint table of allowances

LAO
logistic assistance office

LAR
logistics assistance representative

LCCS
life–cycle contractor support (formerly known as contractor logistic support (CLS))

LCSE
life cycle software engineering

LIF
logistics intelligence file

LIN
line item number

LL
lessons learned

LOC
lines of code

LOGSA
Logistics Support Activity

LP
local procurement

LSA
logistics support analysis

MACOM
major Army command

MANPRINT
manpower and personnel integration

MATDEV
materiel developer

MCM
materiel change management

MDEF
modified displaced equipment fielding

MFA
materiel fielding agreement

MFP
materiel fielding plan

MFT
materiel fielding team

MOA
Memorandum of Agreement

MOI
memorandum of instruction

MON
memorandum of notification

MOS
military occupational specialty

MPL
mandatory parts list

MRL
materiel requirements list

MRRB
materiel release review board

MSC
major subordinate command

MSP
mission support plan

MTA
materiel transfer agreement

MTMC
Military Traffic Management Command

MTOE
modified table of organization and equipment

MTP
materiel transfer plan

MTT
materiel transfer team

MWOFP
modification work order fielding plan

NDI
nondevelopmental items

NET
new equipment training

NETP
new equipment training plan

NETSP
new equipment training support package

NETT
new equipment training team

NGB
National Guard Bureau

NICP
national inventory control point

NLT
not later than

NMP
national maintenance point

NSA
National Security Agency

NSN
national stock number

OCONUS
outside the continental United States

ODCSLOG
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

ODCSOPS
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

OIE
operational independent evaluation

O/M
operator/maintainer

OOD
out–of–DAMPL

OPTEC
U.S. Army Operational Test and Evaluation Command

ORD
operational requirements document

OSE
organizational support equipment

OST
order ship time

PEO
program executive officer

PFR
post fielding review

PM
program/project/product manager

POC
point of contact

PPBES
planning, programming, budgeting, and execution system

QDR
quality deficiency report

QQPRI
qualitative and quantitative personnel requirements information

RC
Reserve Component

RDA
research, development, and acquisition

RIC
routing identifier code

RO
requisitioning objective

ROD
report of discrepancy

SAILS
standard Army intermediate level supply system

SC
supporting command

SDC
sample data collection

SLAC
support list allowance computation

SMMP
System MANPRINT Management Plan

SOUTHCOM
U.S. Army Southern Command

SRA
specialized repair activity

SSA
supply support activity

START
Streamlined Acquisition Requirements Tracking (system)

STR
software trouble reports

STTE
special tools and test equipment

TAEDP
total Army equipment distribution program

TDA
table of distribution and allowances

TDP
technical data package

TDR
transportation discrepancy report

TECOM
U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

TEMP
test and evaluation master plan

TER
test and evaluation report

TIR
test incident report

TMDE
test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TPF
total package fielding

TPF–A
total package fielding–unit activation

TPF–C
total package fielding–unit conversion

TPS
test program sets

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG
The Surgeon General

UIC
unit identification code

UMFP
unit materiel fielding point

USACIDC
U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command

USACSLA
U.S. Army Communications Security Logistics Agency

USAISC
U.S. Army Information Systems Command

USAMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

USAMMA
U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency

USAPPC
U.S. Army Publications and Printing Command

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

USARC
U.S. Army Reserve Command

USAREUR
U.S. Army Europe

USARNG
U.S. Army National Guard

USARPAC
U.S. Army Pacific

USARSO
U.S. Army South

USASOC
U.S. Army Special Operations Command

USATA
USA TMDE Activity

USSOCOM
U.S. Special Operations Command

VCSA
Vice Chief of Staff, Army

Section II
Terms

Associated support items of equipment
An equipment end item required to support the operation, maintenance, and/or transportation of a BOIP item. ASIOE may include vehicles, tool sets, rifles, masks, generators, etc. ASIOE are listed on the BOIP of the item it supports. An ASIOE has its own LIN and is separately item–managed and documented into TOE/VTAADS. The MATDEV determines ASIOE required to support the new system. The ASIOE item manager funds for the ASIOE and the necessary support item stockage for each given ASIOE configuration.

Basic load of ammunition
The quantity of conventional ammunition authorized by the MACOM to be on hand in

units. The basic load is carried by unit members or organic vehicles to enable the unit to accomplish its mission until resupply can be effected.

Caretaker stocks
Any materiel needed for the care, preservation, and periodic checkout of AWRPS equipment. This can include expendable supplies and materials; spare/repair parts; and common or special purpose tools, test, and support equipment.

Dedicated Procurement Program
A procurement program By Congress and the Office of the Secretary of Defense over and above the President's budget request through the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation. This program procures equipment for the improvement of RC unit readiness.

Displaced equipment training
Training provided to users and supporters of displaced systems on how to operate, maintain, and employ displaced equipment (AR 350–35).

Displaced system
Equipment or systems currently in the Army inventory that are to be redistributed within a MACOM, or between MACOMs, as a result of the Army modernization process.

Fielding command
The MATDEV subordinate command, matrix support, or contracted organization, agency, or activity responsible for the fielding of a materiel system.

Fielding requirements data base
A commodity command standard system data base designed to provide management data, requisitioning capability, and visibility for total package fielding materiel.

First unit equipped date
The first scheduled date for handoff of a new materiel system in a MACOM.

Gaining command
The MACOM or a subordinate organization designated to receive the system being fielded.

Gaining MACOM
a. Major Army commands (CONUS or OCONUS), other Services, or agencies scheduled to receive materiel systems, support items, and other logistic support.

b. The gaining MACOMs include FORSCOM; TRADOC; USAREUR; the Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA); USARPAC; ARNG; U.S. Army, South (USARSO); INSCOM; USAISC; USACIDC; SOUTHCOM; and USAR. Other users include Federal agencies and security assistance customers.

Handoff
The entire process of preparing, taking inventory, and issuing new materiel systems to gaining units.

Handoff point
The area or facility selected for the TPF handoff team and gaining command/unit personnel to conduct a joint inventory of items included in the total package being fielded. This is where they transfer custody and accountability for those items from the fielding command to the gaining command.

Handoff team
A team established by the fielding command to accomplish specified tasks in conjunction with fielding of materiel using TPF techniques.

Initial operational capability
The first attainment by an MTOE unit of the capability to operate and support effectively in the operational environment a new, improved, or displaced Army materiel system.

In–process review
Review of a project or program at critical points to evaluate the status and make recommendations to the decision authority.

Mandatory parts list
A published list of spare/repair parts that must be stocked to support a specific system.

MANPRINT
The entire process of integrating the full range of human factor engineering, manpower, personnel, training, health hazard assessment, system safety, and survivability throughout the materiel development and acquisition process to ensure optimum total system performance.

Materiel requirements list
A comprehensive list prepared by a fielding command identifying all materiel and publications needed to support the fielding of a materiel system. The list will distinguish between those items to be provided by the fielding command and those that the gaining command must have on hand or requisition for themselves.

Materiel transfer agreement
A negotiated agreement between the fielding command and gaining and losing MACOMs outlining the specific support provisions and requirements for transfer of displaced systems.

Materiel transfer plan
The single, stand–alone document which contains the plans, schedules, and actions needed to transfer a materiel system from one using MACOM to another. The format and requirements are the same as for an MFP.

Memorandum of agreement for replaced systems
An agreement between the losing MACOM and the gaining MACOM used in planning the actions and schedules to transfer replaced systems.

Modified displaced equipment fielding
A management process to support the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution of fielding displaced equipment. MDEF is used primarily during the transfer of this equipment from one MACOM to another, when the gaining command is a first time user of the displaced equipment.

New equipment
New or improved equipment reintroduced into the Army. New equipment applies to developed, modified, and nondevelopmental items.

New equipment training
The identification of personnel, training, and training aids and devices and the transfer of knowledge gained during development from the materiel developer/provider to the trainer, user, and supporter.

New equipment training plan
The plan to coordinate the resources and schedule for training of staff planners, testers, users, trainers, and LARs.

New equipment training team
A team of experts organized to conduct training of designated units or personnel on the operation and maintenance of new equipment at specified locations.

Replaced system
An equipment/weapon system that is being replaced by the fielding of a new or modified equipment/weapon system and being transferred to a different MACOM. The fielding impact does not warrant HQDA designation as a displaced system.

Staging site
The area, facility, or location where the total package is to be received and held pending release for handoff to the gaining command.

Starter set of publications
A one–time issue of two copies of each publication needed at the user level (unit) and at each support level involved. These publications will only be required for the system being fielded and any other end items that have not been used previously or supported by the gaining units.

Support items
A generic term to refer to the various classes of supply that encompass the ASIOE, TMDE, ATE, TPS, STTE, technical manuals, training devices, and spare/repair parts used with or on a materiel system.

Support list allowance computation
The process used in the Commodity Command Standard System to generate tailored lists of initial issue spare/repair parts.

Supporting command
A USAMC MSC, DLA, GSA, or other wholesale managing activity other than the fielding command, that provides any materiel, services, or support equipment for the system being fielded.

System manager
A general term of reference to those organizations directed by individual managers, exercising authority over the planning, direction, and control of tasks and associated functions essential for support of designated weapons or equipment systems. The authority vested in this organization may include such functions as research, development, procurement, production, fielding, materiel distribution, and logistic support, when so assigned. When intended to relate to a specific system manager, this term will be preceded by the appropriate designation (e.g., Chinook System Manager, Sonar Systems Manager, F–4 System Manager). This term will normally be used in lieu of system support manager, weapon system manager, program manager, and project manager when such organizations perform these functions.

Testers/evaluators
Commands or agencies responsible for the test and evaluation of Army materiel and operations. Technical testing is generally performed by the TECOM, with independent evaluation conducted by the AMSAA for ACAT I–III materiel systems. Operational testing and evaluation are performed by OPTEC.

Total package fielding
The Army process to effect a total system fielding of new and modified equipment. It provides for the concurrent fielding of a materiel system and all its required support. The process aims at minimizing the logistics burden on the gaining MACOM related to the fielding process.

Unit materiel fielding point
One of the Army Defense Distribution Region depots–New Cumberland, Red River, or Sharpe–selected to receive and consolidate TPF materiel, pending a coordinated release and shipment to a staging site or hand–off point.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms
This section contains no entries.

Index

This index is organized alphabetically by topic and by subtopic within a topic. Topics and subtopics are identified by paragraph number.

MANAGEMENT CONTROL EVALUATION CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

For use of this form, see AR 11-2; the proponent agency is ASA(FM).

1. REGULATION NUMBER

2. DATE OF REGULATION

3. ASSESSABLE UNIT

4. FUNCTION

5. METHOD OF EVALUATION *(Check one)*

	a. CHECKLIST		b. ALTERNATIVE METHOD *(Indicate method)*
	APPENDIX *(Enter appropriate letter)*		

6. EVALUATION CONDUCTED BY

a. NAME *(Last, First, MI)*

b. DATE OF EVALUATION

7. REMARKS *(Continue on reverse or use additional sheets of plain paper)*

8. CERTIFICATION

I certify that the key management controls in this function have been evaluated in accordance with provisions of AR 11-2, Management Control . I also certify that corrective action has been initiated to resolve any deficiencies detected. These deficiencies and corrective actions *(if any)* are described above or in attached documentation. This certification statement and any supporting documentation will be retained on file subject to audit/inspection until superseded by a subsequent management control evaluation.

a. ASSESSABLE UNIT MANAGER

(1) TYPED NAME AND TITLE

b. DATE CERTIFIED

(2) SIGNATURE

DA FORM 11-2-R, JUL 94 EDITION OF JAN 94 IS OBSOLETE:

GAINING COMMAND FIELDING EVALUATION

For use of this form, see AR 700-142; the proponent agency is ODCSLOG

FOR FIELDING OF

1. SYSTEM NAME	2. SYSTEM MODEL NO.	3. LIN	4. NSN	5. FIELDING DATE

6. GAINING UNIT DODACC AND UIC *(Typed Name of Unit Commander)*	7. SIGNATURE	8. EVALUATION DATE

9. MAILING ADDRESS	10. DSN NUMBER

PART I - PREFIELDING COORDINATION

Check the appropriate box YES, NO, or N/A. Include short narrative below or on a separate sheet for each no answer.

	YES	NO	N/A
11. Was the final MFP provided 8 months prior to fielding?			
12. Was a fielding coordination meeting conducted at 7 months prior to fielding?			
a. Was a coordination package/checklist provided and signed?			
b. Was a materiel requirements list provided?			
13. Was a joint supportability assessment conducted? If yes, when?			
14. Were final deprocessing, inventory, and handoff sites and schedules verified? When?			
15. Was the fielding delayed for any reason? If yes, Explain?			

PART II - FIELDING OPERATIONS AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT

16. **Support and Test Equipment** a. Were all the prescribed special and general purpose tools and test equipment available or provided to support the fielding?			
b. Were prescribed TPS and OSE available or provided?			
17. **Supply Support.** Were the following MRL items provided as agreed on?			
(1) All end items including ASIOE and maintenance float?			
(2) All components of the end items and BII?			
(3) All spare/repair parts and special mission kits?			
(4) Starter set of TMs, accounting documents and instructions?			

18. COMMENTS FOR "NO" ANSWERS

DA FORM 5666-R, FEB 95

USAPA

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING SYSTEM
TEXT FORMATTER ... Version 2.45

PIN: 063925–000
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TIME: 15:53:17
PAGES SET: 36

DATA FILE: s443.fil
DOCUMENT: AR 700–142
DOC STATUS: NEW PUBLICATION